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IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
19th Apl.	MALOJA	12500	....	....
26th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8400	....	....
10th "	SALSETTE	6900	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
7th June	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	....	....
5th July	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6900	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8400	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8400	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	18 July	26 July	30 Aug.	....
Trafford Hall	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	....
City of Lahore	6375	2 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 "	....
City of Poona†	7467	20 "	27 "	....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	....
City of Lodiana †	9000	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	....
City of Benares	6375	8 "	....	....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	....
City of York*	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	....
New Twin Screw	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 "	....
Trafford Hall	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	....
City of Athens†	5594	25 "	2 Dec.	....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	Intermediate class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	779
Liverpool	695	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schutt	17th April 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 17th April.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Chusa	2184	Friday 18th April	6 a.m.	direct.
Lunga	2185	Mon. 21 st April.	11 a.m.	P. D. &C. M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 17th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 17th April, calling at Verawal Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th April, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to... 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotnards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy: over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

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A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	43,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, „	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July „	Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December „	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London. Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Kiang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping,
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tienstin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED

CAPITAL.....	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	„	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)...	„	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES.

BEETHOVEN wrote concerning his BROADWOOD GRAND

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."

"THE BEST FOR INDIA" is a statement so recklessly put forward as a selling feature with regard to all sorts of articles offered by the trade, that the public has almost ceased to attach any value to such an announcement and regard it as a commonplace and therefore meaningless expression, but when this assertion is made on behalf of an excellent and well tested make of pianofortes which are built on the experience gained during a period of 200 years and backed as the qualities of these pianos are by hundreds of letters from satisfied owners all over India, we respectfully submit that we are entitled to seriously claim on behalf of

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS

THE OLDEST FIRM OF KEYBOARD INSTRUMENT MAKERS IN EXISTENCE that their pianos being specially built for the climate of India, are most suitable pianos for use in India and that they are as GREAT and as GRAND to-day as when BEETHOVEN, CHOPIN, WAGNER and LISZT wrote their records of highest appreciation of refined and expressive tone, perfection of touch, solid construction and consequent durability.

The following is one letter (out of many hundreds) from an owner in India of a BROADWOOD PIANO :—

"Re the Broadwood Upright Piano you sold me in July 1901. I have much pleasure in saying that the piano is still with me and though it has been in daily use, it is in a beautiful condition yet. I find it wears exceedingly well in this country as it has never required any repairs since I bought it except occasional blackleading and a little cleaning up. I am glad to tell you I am thoroughly satisfied with the instrument."

IMPORTANT.—As an assurance of our earnestness and confidence of the BROADWOOD PIANOS we offer with each piano sold a guarantee for FIVE YEARS. With such firm security would you be giving yourself to chance and hazard?

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Choco'ates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE PAST.

TAKE

AGUE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS. FEVER.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, for the supply of (10,000) ten thousand BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS, 9'-0" by 10" by 5", to be delivered before or by the 1st of November next. To be sound and up to Broad-gauge Railway Standard of quality.

Contractors must state in their Tender the particular timber for which they are quoting, and the rate must include delivery on wharf or rails Karachi. For other timber than Jarrah, Contractors must state where the sleepers are to be passed.

Tenders must be under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Sleepers", must be addressed to "The Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Port Trust Office, Karachi", and must reach him before 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on the 15th May, 1913.

The Trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The successful tenderer will have to enter into a formal agreement and to place a deposit of Rs. 2,000 two thousand only.

By Order,
GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office.
Manora, 10th April, 1913.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., has contracted to purchase from Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suits No. 423 of 1907 and 517 of 1908, the property hereunder described.

All that piece or parcel of salt batty land of Foras tenure with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Foras Road outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,906 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 429 and 467, New No. 13937, Old Survey Nos. 52 and 76 and New Survey Nos, 1-6917, 1-6916, 3-6916, 2-6718, and bounded on the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the South partly by the Camatipura Foras Road and a Government water passage and partly by the property of Madhowji Dharamsi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Sheikh Essa bin Khaliffa, on the east by the property of the said Shivlal Motilal and partly by the property of Sheik Essa bin Khaliffa, and on the west partly by the property of Madhowji Dharamsi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and partly by the Government water passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under E Ward No. 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, and 3023, and Street Nos. 3,4,5,6,7, 135,137, 1,2,3, and 139.

All persons having any claim or demand upon the said property or any part thereof by way of lease, mortgage, incumbrance, gift, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to send notice of their claims in writing to the Undersigned Attorneys, for the Purchaser at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any claim or demand of which notice shall not then have been received.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1913.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh, 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1912.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM"

ARRIVED on 13th April, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwt. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees fifty per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared, and made payable on and after the 14th April, 1913, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 12th April, 1913.

The Dividend warrants will be posted to the registered address of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Landed Property, situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Cooper, the proving executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Bomanji Bhikaji Cooper, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Nagindas Runchordas Shroff, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1911, and made between the said Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff of the first part, Bhindas Thakoredas of the second part and the said Bomanji Bhikaji Cooper of the third part. Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1913, sell by public auction the undermentioned property or the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 524 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. and New No. 1684, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 622, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5687-88, and Street No. 4781, and bounded as follows, i e:—On or towards the north by the property of Ranchordas Bapujee, on or towards the south formerly by the property of Ramji Chatoo but now of Parmanandas Jewandas, on or towards the west by the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and on or towards the east by the Dharamsala of Khimchand Motichand, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th April, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No 37, DUMMUM STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 1,200 F.P. Bales of high class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th April, 1913, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., in their Godown, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following bales of high class stapled cotton:—

About 1,200 F.P. bales high class stapled cotton, Bardoli, and Surat.

The above cotton grown from specially selected seed by selected farmers under Government supervision.

The samples for the goods can be seen at Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co's Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Electric Lamps, Fancy Goods for Decoration.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 P.M.(S.T.), in the Armane an Lane next to Maharani Ice Factory godown, on account of the concerned the following electric and fancy goods:—

Wired stars and crown with aluminium reflectors, wooden stars, photo frames of our present King and Queen, cane festoon with glass rosets, wood shield, star gatter and crown with drapery, pixielite festoon, wooden crown, strip holders 18 inch apart, wire cables of sizes, distributing fuse boards, reflectors of assorted colours, 230 volts lamps of assorted colours 5 c.p., electric dynamo and motors, glass shades, centrifugal pump with electric motor.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the goods to be cleared within three days.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th April, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½/16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,
at 6-30 and 10 P. M.,
GARDNER-BROWN'S
GLOBE-TROTTERS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE EAST.
MR. LEO MONTAGUE,
THE QUAINT COMEDIAN.
MISS ISA DAVIS,
In her famous imitations, including Harry Lauder, Vesta Tilley, Gus Elen, and Victoria Monks, etc. etc.
MISS DORA DERENE,
Champion Clog Dancer of the World.
MISS GERTIE BROOKS,
The Dainty Comedienne—
"pretty as a picture, dainty as a fairy."
MISS MAVIS DENTON,
In her repertoire of London Choruses,
AND MANY OTHER STARS.
FULL FILM PROGRAMME.
AT 10 P. M.,
THE FAMOUS LONDON COMEDY.
THE SUFFRAGIST.
MR. LEO MONTAGUE
in the leading role.
THE QUINTESSENCE OF FUN.
OUR STAR FILM.
THE BLACK CHANCELLOR.
BENEFIT SHOW
THIS EVENING AT 6-30.
In aid of the
B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
TO-NIGHT TWO HOUSES.
6-30 to 8-30 and 10 to 12.
NAT CLIFFORD,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ECCENTRIC COMEDIAN.
MELROSE AND FRANKLIN
In their screaming absurdity
FUN IN A RESTAURANT.
MISS IRENE BERYL,
CLASSICAL DANCER.
THE WHARLEYS
DUETTISTS AND COMEDY DUO.
OUR "STAR" FILM
ADVENTURES OF
"DON QUIXOTE."
TOMMY AND THE GLUE POT
AND PATHE'S GAZETTE.
TO-MORROW
Our 10 o'clock Show will be at the "ALCAZAR" two minutes from here and one minute from Maidania.
AND EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY.
SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
Two shows as usual, 6-30 and 10.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTES WALK from MAIDANIA.
TWICE NIGHTLY at 6-30 and 10.
THE FAMOUS "TITLED" PROTEAN ACTOR
SIR MARK ANTON
IN HIS REVISED VERSION OF
CAUGHT RED-HANDED.
A BURLESQUE PROTEAN DRAMA.
Followed by Sir Mark's Cosmopolitan Concert Review.
MISS BELLE BROCADE
IN SOME OF HER NOTED CHORUS SONGS.
MR. FORSHAW KERSHAW
THE RENOWNED SOCIETY ENTERTAINER.
AUGMENTED BY OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
TO-MORROW AT 10 P.M.
AND EVERY
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY.
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including
NAT CLIFFORD.
THE WHARLEYS—MISS IRENE BERYL.
There's a "Bill" for you and there will be
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
THE THEATRE HAS NOW BEEN FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC FANS.
NOTE.—Special late trams will start from the Theatre for all parts of the City.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
SEE OUR GRAND STAR FILM
A BEAUTIFUL FIEND.
AN ENTHRALLING STORY OF AN UNSCRUPULOUS ACTRESS' LIFE.
3,000 FEET LONG FILM—IN THREE PARTS.
AND MANY OTHER ATTRACTIVE FILMS.
3 SHOWS EVERY NIGHT:—6-45 to 8-15 p.m., 8-30 to 10 p. m., and 10-30 to 12 midnight.
MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS
from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZFTTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.
Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DRY and AIRY STOREROOM or SAMPLE ROOM (about 50 by 20), REQUIRED, by European Company, suitable for storing advertising material. Must be adjacent to York Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Rent not to exceed Rs. 50 per month. Particulars and order to view to "STOREROOM," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EXPERT BAZAAR SALESMAN REQUIRED, by Important European Company. Thorough practical experience absolutely essential. Must furnish guarantee. Apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected, when available to "BAZAAR SALESMAN," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS (two) REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, by Important European Coy. Application by letter only (typewritten) stating experience, when available and salary required. Speed must exceed 70 and 35 respectively. Apply "Stenographer," P. O. Box No. 336, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED.

EXPERT CUSTOM'S CLERK REQUIRED at once, by important European Coy. Thorough practical experience and knowledge absolutely essential. Apply by letter, giving qualifications, age, salary required and when available to "CUSTOM'S CLERK," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for English Morning Paper. None but experienced, reliable men need apply.—Box No. 940, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, one who has worked in the paper line. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Manager, the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,

CHARNI ROAD.

A MAMMOTH PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT!
THE ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE.
A BEAUTIFUL RENDERING OF THE IMMORTAL STORY BY CERVANTES.
The Programme also includes:—

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3. A STUDY IN FLOWERS... ... ... (Coloured)
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3 Shows Nightly
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
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THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.
1913

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED

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B. O. C.

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B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.

CINEMA THEATRES COMPANY LTD.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

ON

FRIDAY, APRIL 18TH.

THE BIGGEST NOVELTY THAT HAS EVER BEEN SEEN IN THE EAST.

LOUIE FULLER

THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE SERPENTINE DANCE.

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ON SATURDAY

AT THE

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer St. George 2673 tons, Captain J. H. Francis, will sail to-day for Diamend Island, with ballast.

The steamer Clout Sham, 3,074 tons, Captain N. Wilder's sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dewarka' 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 273 deck passenger.

The City Line steamer City Birmingham, 4,838 tons Captain W. J. Haughton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 36 cabin passengers.

The steamer Musician, 3047 tons, Captain R. Richards, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cape Town, 28th March, with a cargo of Sugar.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's Steamer Nairung, 2862 tons, Captain A. Mc Bicoll, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The steamer African Monarch, 2593 tons, Captain P. C. Dakers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Ocean, 2460 tons, Captain I. L. Christeansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo of coal.

The steamer Roath 2807 tons, Captain C. H. Barnard arrived in harbour yesterday from Cordiff with a cargo of coal and general.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Scr St

R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 14

African Monarch...2593 Dakers... .....
Bahrein.....1402 Grant.....Arab Stm Ld
Bhurgen .....2447 Haud .....T M & Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill ..A Yule andCo
Clan Macphee ...3224 Day .....W & A G Co
Delta ..... 4780 Mattin...23-4 .....P & O Co
Empress.....3735 Thomson .....K N & Co
Dulwich .....2115 Cobb .....T M & Co
Dwarka.....789 Moxon.....M M & Co
Elsa.....2304 Warsoe.....T M &Co
Paris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Huntsman .... 4827 Goldman .....T M & Co
Hatamet.....2584 Peters.....T M and Co
Kasara.....504 King .....M M & Co
Mombasa.... .....2787 Lacock .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Maloja.....6782 Weston .....P and O Co
Mangula.....3134 Galloway...W & A G &Co
Musician.....3047 Richards.... .....
Nairung.....2862 McNicoll.....T M & Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....213 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Ocana.....2132 Bernstram .....T M & Co
Orestes.....2415 Borthwick...T M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen .....
Putiala.....1929 Bamber.....M M & Co
Roath .....2807 Burnard..... .....
Swedagon ...1199 Cresgh.....S Wallace Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Urlana .... 3393 Wilson .....M M & Co
Umzumbi .... 2138 Robertson...W & A G & Co
Virawa .....2176 Owen.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. APRIL 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Graham	3258	Elliott	...	J Finlay & Co	
S Hidalgo	2760	Harbord	...	Hull	16 4 J Finlay & Co
C&B St George	2673	Francis	...		15-4 W & A G & Co
D&E Chantala	4949	Diamond	...	M M & Co	
F Bahristan	229	Hudson	...	M M and Co	
G Hosseinee	995	Fanning	...	T M & Co	
H Presidents	2037	Schutt	...	Durban	17-4 A Strandes & Co
K Bombay Maru	8898	Tozawa		N Y Kaisha	
M Banca	3794	Potter	...	Kobe	19-4 P & O Co
N Auchenblae	3500	Mair	...	...	
O Crosby Hall	2596	McMillan	...	L'pool	19-4 K N & Co
P Ostmark	4399	Peter	...	Karachi	14-4 W & A G & Co
Q Mokhtari	1817	Hughes	...		12-4 T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Pardegua	3525	Monies	...	B Line
2	Scindia	3154	Kelso	...	W and A G and Co
3	Semiramis	2553	Pavimich	...	16-4 ... A L S N Co
4	Montauk Point	3079	Cars	...	Karachi 16-4 ... W & A G & Co
7	Nigretia	1869	Fey	...	W and A G and Co
8	Serbistan	1880	Choat	...	M M and Co
10&11	City of Birmingham	4747	Haughton	...	Karachi .. K N and Co
15	Capri	3680	Amagaera	...	17-4 ... B Line
17	Pentakota	2209	Stewart	...	M M & Co

P & O Tender

Rio Sado.....Ortegoo .....Port Gunboat

H W P D

Mahamedi.....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Patrunji..... 547 Hossein.....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels	Commanders.	From
13	City B'ghm.	Haughton	L'pool, Mar 22
	Musician	Richards	C Town „ 28
	Nairung	McNicoll	Ca cutta „ 11
14	Afr Monarch	Dakers	Rang on Apl 3
	Ocean	Christainsen	Ca'cutta „ 4
	Roath	Barnard	Cardiff, Mar 13

The steamer St George, Capt Francis obtained her pratique yesterday for Diamond Island.

The following vessels began to load yest erday :—

Steamer Rinaldo, for Hull.
„ Eaton Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
„ City of Birmingham, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O steamer Assaye, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 12th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de La Ciotat, left Aden for Bombay on the 12th instant and she is expected here on Thursday the 17th instant at 4 p. m.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gisela, left Trieste on the 11th instant and is due here about 30th instant.

The German East Africa Lien steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday. The same Co's steamer Kanzler, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day.

LOVE IN THE RING.

MARRIAGE AT THE CIRCUS.

An unusual wedding took place in Melbourne on the evening of March 19, the contracting parties being members of the travelling Wild West Circus Company now performing in that city. The scene of the marriage contract was Wirth's Olympia, just over Princes-bridge. Instead of the usual conversational trifles that precede a wedding (says the "Age"), there were riding feats by Cossacks and Indians, aerial trapeze exhibitions by remarkably clever gymnasts, and some sensational lassoing feats by American cowboys. The audience, which was a large one, accepted these as preliminaries of the great event. The night was calm, and the moon shone serenely—when it was not obscured by the more flaring and persistent circus lights. The theatrical element in the performance was shadowed down and made somewhat impressive by the fitful illuminations against which the figures of Indians, with their huge feathered head-dresses, loomed up strangely, and in silence. It was like a chapter out of a modern sensational melodrama, where stage weddings take place in garish and fantastic surroundings. But in this instance the thing was real.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock a procession of horsemen and horsewomen entered the arena. All were finely mounted. A young man in faultless evening dress rode side by side with a girl in white whose glossy black hair almost concealed her petite, rather Italian-looking face. All eyes were on the girl. It was she who was to play the chief part in the ceremony. As she rode round the ring she threw half-shy, but always smiling, glances to right and left. The audience applauded. The girl smiled more pronouncedly than ever, and bowed her acknowledgement in graceful fashion. The handsome chesnut horse she was riding seemed to feel the importance of the occasion. The man beside her concealed his elation under a mask of grave reserve. He was a well-featured young American of Italian ancestry. His look and manner would have befitted a ceremony in some great cathedral. As an actor of bridegroom's parts he could not have been better cast.

There was buzzing of wheels and a motor drove into tha arena. In it was the clergyman who was to tie the knot. The horsemen and horsewomen, after another circle round the ring, made a halt in the centre. They ranged themselves behind a table on which was an open book. The clergymen, Rev. John Hosking, advanced to perform his part of the ceremony. The bright lights in the centre showed the bridegroom, on his upstanding grey, the girl on her chesnut, ranged side by side, while behind them, looking sinister and unreal in the shadows, were the mounted Cossacks in Russian dress, and the Indians with their expressionless faces and threatening plumes. It was like a chapter out of one of Fenimore Cooper's novels. It was like nothing seen in Melbourne for a very long time. The voice of the minister rang out distinctly. "If any man knows of just cause or impediment why these persons should not be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, let him now speak or for ever hold his peace!" No one knew of any just cause. The ceremony went through. The bride groom, learning over the neck of his horse placed a ring on the finger of the bride, who bent from the saddle to receive it. There was a prayer in accordance with the rites of the Congregational Church. Theatrical as the affair was, everything was done decently and in order. Not a line of the solemn service was omitted. The two were declared to be husband and wife, and amid a fusillandof rifle shots—while someone shouted. "Kiss the bride for me!"—the venturesome couple, the Indians, the Cossacks, the cowboys, and the bride's attendants, rode once round the ring, and then into the shadows of the surrounding caravan.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	15	m	5	15	23	5
			6	54 a	25	9
Wed.....	16	m	6	58	24	2
			8	6 a	26	5
Thurs.....	17	m	8	25	25	5
			9	3 a	27	2
Fri	18	m	9	27	26	10
			4	11 a	25	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.	ft.	in
Tues.....	15	m	0	5	21	5
			11	31 a	19	5
Wed.....	16	m	1	35	20	4
			1	8 a	18	5
Thurs....	17	m	2	32	18	10
			2	25 a	17	11
Fri	18	m	3	14	17	5
			3	23 a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 6h. 56m
16 (Wed)	do 6h. 22m.	do 6h. 56m
17 (Thurs)	do 6h. 21m	do 6h. 56m
18 (Friday)	do h 20m.	do 6h. 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, April 13th 11h. 9-3m. p.m. Full Moon, 21st. 3h. 2-7m. a. m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39-2m. a.m. New Moon, May 6th, 1h. 54-3m p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BUTTERWORTH—HOGGAN.—At the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, on the 3rd April, by the Rev. D. Arnold Canney, Alfred Butterworth, eldest son of Mr. A. Butterworth, to Janet Annie (Nellie) Hoggan, only daughter of Mr. G. Hoggan.

DEATH.

GREEN.—At Ajmer, on the 2nd April, Colin Edward, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Green, aged 14 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Dadachanji's lecture, Framjee Cawasjee institute, 6-30 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: The crime of evil words is greater than the crime of knife-stabs.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward Mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" leaves Bombay Harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*
do do for Madras ...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March... ...	The Soldiers are Coming ... Eilenberg
Overture ...	Italiana in Algeri ... Rossini
Valse ...	The Honeymoon ... Waldteufel
Selection ...	Dear Little Denmark ... Rubens
Whistling Serenade...	My Girl ... Douglas
Gavotte ...	The Way to the Heart ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Characteristique ...	Trot de Cavalerie ... Rubenskin

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS M. GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March...	Hooh Nassaun ... Hoser
Overture ...	Flotte Burgche ... Suppe
Clarionet Solo ...	Air Varie ... Rossini
Reminiscences of All Nations ...	Godfrey
Valse ...	Nuages Roses ... Berger
Selection ...	Mamie Rosette ... Caryll
Descriptive Piece ...	Home from the War ... Starss

CORPSE IDENTIFIED.—The dead body of the Brahmin, who committed suicide by drowning in a well near the Hindu temple at Dadar, which has already been referred to in these columns, has been identified as that of Harichand Luxmon Chamukar, a resident of Bassein. The body of the deceased was made over to his brother, who came to Bombay, for cremation.

ACCIDENT TO MOTOR CYCLIST.—Mr. B. R. Roberts of the Dunlop Tyre Co., yesterday morning met with an accident near Parel, and sustained severe injuries about his legs. He was going to Poona, on a motor-cycle, when at the new tram terminus he ran into a trench, which was dug for the purposes of repairing the road. The handles of his cycle have also been smashed.

ACCIDENT AT ROAD.—Mangeshrao Dallaram (7), was removed to the G. T. Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain. It appears the boy and his mother were attempting to cross Queen's-road. The boy, leaving his mother, began to run to the opposite side of the road, when a victoria, which was passing, knocked him down.

COMMISSION AGENT'S LOSS.—Panalal Manilal, a commission agent, has reported to the Police that on Sunday night, the 13th instant, the closed the doors of his house as usual and went to sleep. On awaking yesterday morning, he discovered that a wooden box containing cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,520 had disappeared during the night.

DR. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day, by Dr. Kaikhushru Kersaspji Dadachanji, F.R.S. (Medicine), London. The topic selected for the evening is "The Health of our school-children and the need of Indian Educational Reform." This will be the second of his lectures on the subject, and is open to the public; front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. on Friday the 18th inst.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, per s.s. "Praesident," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 17th inst.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. "Pentakotah," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 17th idem. correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S FUNERAL.

INTERESTING MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A correspondence writing from Peking, on 18th March says:—There has been a continuous stream of foreigners and Chinese all day at the memorial service for the late Empress Dowager. Visitors saw on the centre span of the marble bridge outside the Tienanmen a temporary pavilion of Imperial yellow silk decorated with white flowers and green stripes on the roof. The pavilion contains the Empress-Dowager's portrait, fruit and sacrificial utensils. Here the general public, not possessing passes, peformed sacrifices, while on the roadside vast crowds stood gazing, though few entered the pavilion. Passing through the Tienanmen and the Tuanmen, both beautifully decorated with flowered designs and scrolls enumerating the virtues of the deceased, visitors entered the second compound, passed over the central marble bridge dge and faced the Wumen, under the centre of which hangs the Empress-Dowager's portrait, a beautiful example of Chinese art extreme melancholy being depicted with saddening reality. In front of, and beneathe. the portrait is a small dragon throne, typifying the departed with grandeur of both the Empress-Dowager and the Manchu dynasty. The throne stands at the rear of a dais, the ceilings and sides of which are gorgeously beflowered and beflagged. In front of and above the dais were four characters signifying that the Empress-Dowager was one among women fitted to rank with the two first great Chinese Emperors Yao and Shun. On the right side and some yards distant from the dais was a yellow draped platform on which were monks and priests whose solemn and impressive dirges alternated with the louder but less penetrating strains of a Chinese band similarly situated on the left side of the dais which played appropriate selections from the great foreign masters. Ascending the right hand flight of steps of the Wumen was a constant stream of Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Mohammedans, and Tibetans, who, removing their headcoverings, halted before the portrait, bowed twice and passed on. Foreigners were diverted leftwards, outside the line of mourners. The central figures on the dais were Prince Pulun, robed in white sheepskin and, also, the Mongolian Buddha, who, with members of the funeral committee, addressed the throng, eulogising the Empress-Dowager, the bandsmen meanwhile standing silent.

After a period for sacrifices the Master of Ceremonies led the representatives of the various bodies Northward to meet "The Duan mythical bird from the North." Prayers were then repeated where the Luan had alighted. A hymn welcoming the Luan was sung. The Master of Ceremonies came forward in front of the bier and offered flowers and fruit. Subsequently the Master of Ceremonies accompanied by the representatives of the various bodies dismissed the Luan, with prayers and hymns.

Looking backwards from the Wumen one could see an interesting concourse principally composed of Chinese and Manchus, men, women and children, in resplendent attire, while groups of white-robed eunuck were to be seen standing silent almost sullen in appearance, as though resenting public participation in the funeral ceremonies of the last reigning adult of the Manchu dynasty on which they had fattened for ages.

Smart, polite police and soldiers directed the incoming and outgoing throngs by different routes. There was no crush, and the whole ceremony was decorous, and impressive.

TELEPHONE UNREST.

BETTER TIMES UNDER THE COMPANY.

Mr. O Preston (Newcastle-on-Tyne) in his presidential address at the conference of the Amalgamated Society of Telephone Employes at Glasgow, said if aff plebiscite of the male members of the staff was taken, the answer would be for a return of the old order of things, owing to the conditions in the Post Office comparing so unfavourably with the National Telephone Campany in regard to salaries, sick pay, over time rates, hours of duty, and general loss of status.

Men who were regarded as responsible officers by the Telephone Company were placed in grades of inferiority under the Post Office. Prospects were so hopeless, particularly for the electrical staff, that many members had given up the service, while those who remained were working under such conditions that the iron of discontent was searing their souls.

They had been led to believe that the State was a model employer, but with the telephones, the first attempt of any magnitude, the State had signally failed to rise to the occasion. Notwithstanding the prevalent idea that the Government recognised a forty-eight hour week, 6,514 members of the late company's staff were called on to work more. He hoped that the negotiations which were going on would lead to a pacific settlement of their differences.

Only eight of the sixty delegates voted for a proposal to affiliate with the Labour Party.

RARE HUMMING-BIRDS.

The Natural History Museum has just become the recipient of a munificent gift to the nation, consisting of a collection of humming-birds, from Mr. R. J. Balston of Springfield, Maidstone. The Collection is one of great value. In addition to forty nine exhibition cases containing 734 specimens mounted by the late Edward Bartlett, of Maidstone, there are 2,674 skins representing a large number of species, some of which are extremely rare. From an exhibition standpoint the cases form a particularly welcome addition to the Museum. The birds, which are from South and Centra America, are all picked specimens, and they are so arranged as to display their brillian colouring to the greatest advantage. Mr. Balston's gifts, combined with the Gould collection, will, in the opinion of experts, stamp the British Museum collection of these beautiful birds as the finest in the world.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 14.

No rainfall of importance is reported, but the conditions to favourable; thunderstorms especially in the central parts of the country where the temperature is above normal.

Forecast :—No great change.

Summary of observations recorded at eight hours on Monday, the 14th April 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south-western and the extreme northern districts. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·10" during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the extreme southern districts.

General Remarks.—Some thunder-storms have occurred in the Bombay Deccan but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. Colombo reports a fairly heavy rainfall due to a thunder-storm.

A few thunder-storms are likely in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces. Isolated thunder-storms are possible in south Gujarat and the adjacent parts of the Konkan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 14th April, 1913, was 29·854 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid. no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

MACKICHAN HALL.

OPENING CEREMONY PERFORMED.

Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, presided at the opening ceremony of the new hostel attached to the college, on Saturday evening. A number of students and a few friends of the college were present. The site of the new building is on the Improvement Trust's Chowpatty Estate. It is in close proximity to the grounds of the college, being separated from them by Harvey-road. The site was acquired from the Trust by the college authorities, and its commuted rental amounts to nearly Rs. 80,000.

The building is admirably adapted for the purposes of a students' residence. It is fourstoreyed and is arranged generally in the front of the letter E. Corresponding to the back of the E is a block fronting Babulnath First Cross-road. One part of the block consists of students' kitchens, dining-room, and servants' quarters. Another contains the bathing and lavatory accommodation. The students' living rooms are separated from this block by corridors running across the whole breath of the building. They are in three wings, corresponding to the three arms of the E. They number nearly 120, and most of them are adapted for the accommodation of one student each. The wings are each one room deep with verandahs.

On the ground floor of the east wing are three rooms set apart as reading and recreation rooms. The largest of these is capable of accommodating the whole body of residents. The top floor of the west wing has been designed as a residence for a European member of the college staff, who will act as superintendent of the quarters.

The whole building is constructed of Kurla stone in accordance with designs prepared by Mr. Joseph Hall, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., who has given much thought to the requirements necessary for a building of this character. Many passers-by have been struck with the handsome appearance of the building he has produced. The actual construction was put into the hands of Messrs. Ali Mahommed Karimbhoy Pirmahommed and Co., building contractors. The building will be electrically lighted throughout. This part of the work is being carried out by the Oriental Electrical Engineering Company. The estimated cost of the building is about Rs. 1,70,000. Towards this the college authorities have received a generous grant Rs. 76,000 from the Government of Bombay. Beside this an Imperial Government grant of Rs. 27,000 has been applied, with the sanction of Government, to the same purpose. The balance of the cost has been supplied out of the college funds.

After a prayer of dedication by the Rev. J. Mackenzie, Dr. Mackichan, in a few words, spoke of the previous accommodation provided for students of the hostel and how successive attempts were made in order to cope with the increasing demand for the better accommodation of students. He hoped the present rooms, which he had that day opened would be adequate, and would provide facilities to enable the students to create an "esprit de corps" and contribute to strengthen the bonds of friendship among them. The Government of Bombay and the Government of India had rendered invaluable help to the progress of the hostel, and Lord Sydenham had taken great interest in its welfare.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan then referred in a speech to the resolution passed at a meeting held last year with the object of starting a memorial to Dr. Mackichan, by which the new hostel was to be named Mackichan Hall. According to that resolution he asked them to name the Hall as such. He dwelt at length on the services rendered by Dr. Mackichan to the cause of education in this presidency and to the interest he showed in the welfare of the students of his College.

Tiffin

time, tea-time and all times come doubly welcome when bread made at home and raised with "Paisley Flour" is handed round.

Bread made with yeast or baking powder may vary from poor to worse, but you can always depend on your own bread being a success if you use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE rising powder

Use 1 part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 of ordinary flour. Recipes for home-made bread and many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully be weis become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trust, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

MOTORISTS

For Your Consideration!

—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,

53, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

MY WORD!

KEATING'S KILLS

FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [14TH Apr. 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	32	38,756
P. B. and C. I. Ry...	64	78,222

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank offen. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 66 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady with rates unr changed. There has been little enquiry fo Bank remittance and few private bills offering.

The Banks will be closed to-morrow (Tuesday) owing to a public holiday.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. end May
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... .
Shanghai „	... .
Japan „	...148 1-4 to 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 3-4 for cash 95 13-16 for the settlement. A fair business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 95 13 0 to 95 14 0
Settlement ...	... „ 95 13 0 to 95 14 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 27 11-16 and 27 7-8 respectively. New York was unchanged at 60. The market opened at 68 5-8 ex-duty for the settlement and has remained steady during the day, closing as under for all positions. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24	0 0
Australian „	...	„	23	15 0
Sovereigns „	...	„	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	...	„	68	7 0
1st Settlement	...	„	68	10 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	69	4 0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	...	„	77	13 0
1st Settlement March	...	„	78	0 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	78	10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

On Saturday the American markets closed with a decline of 11 to 16 points in futures, owing to weather reports being more favourable. Between Wednesday and Saturday there has been a drop of 36 points in may futures in New York, and though prices may go temporarily lower, a reaction may be looked for shortly. The local market continues dull and rates are giving way slowly, but not in proportion to the decline at home. There is little enquiry for forward delivery and prices are easier, closing as under.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand by shippers and mills. Holders are anxious to move stocks and are freely meeting any enquiry at current rates.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	...Rs.	306	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... „	301	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... „	299	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... „	295	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... „	291	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... „	283	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	... „	68	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	... „	250	„
Sawginned Dharwar	... „	300-1	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	... „	294	„

The opener had not arrived up to 7 p.m. but private advices are 5 to 6 points lower.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7	12	0	R.T.
May	... „	8	9	6	R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	9	7	0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl-My	„	9	6	0	R.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl-May	... „	8	6	0	R.T.

GINGELLY SEED:—

Tone—Steady

Sold white 98 p.c	Rs.	57	0	0 R.T.
Small White ...	„	55	8	0
Black Kutki ...	„	49	0	0
Yellow Higanghat	„	62	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote—

April-May	... Rs.	13	0	0 F.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs	35	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone— Steady.

We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	50	8	0
Small	... „	47	0	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady.

We quote —

June—September	...	Rs.	8	5	0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	9	6	R.T.
White Delhi Apl-May	„	5	11	9	R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,680
Bank of India	...	65
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	65

MILLS.

David	...	495
Kohinoor	...	777 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	3,175
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2
Standard	...	1,310

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		184 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175
Bombay S N Ordy	...	250
Colaba Land and Mill...		1,452 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-4

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Prantej	...	665
Tapti Valley	...	595

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	12,676	bales.
Wheat	...	29,257	cwts.
Linseed	...	34,841	„
Rapeseed	...	8,786	„
Gingellyseed	...	1,433	„
Poppyseed	...	3,043	„
Groundnuts	...	823	„
Castorseed	...	4,960	„
Rice	...	1,544	„
Myrabollams	...	1,730	„
Cottonseed	...	16,266	„
Mowraseed	...	Nil	„
Gram	...	3,349	„
Joowar	...	3,887	„
Maize	...	Nil	„
Barley	...	1,075	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 14.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market	...	Quiet

Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

We confirm.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·64	6·59
May-June...	6·64	6·59
June-July...	6·62	6·57
July-Aug....	6·57	6·52
Aug.-Sept...	6·46	6·41
Sept.-Oct....	6·33	6·28
Oct.-Nov....	6·24	6·19
Nov.-Dec....	6·21	6·16
Dec-Jan....	6·19	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th April 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 5th April 1913 :—

Liabilities.	April 5. Rs.	April 12. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	16763628	17165149
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	103443799	101725043
Post Bills	5606	5606
Sundries	2289291	2412109
	143102324	141938907
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	16954038	16655531
Other authorised Securities	516818	511261
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	30495461	30946375
Loans do. do.	34445201	36503969
Bills discounted and purchased	23870683	27081533
Dead Stock	257583	257533
Stamps	6174	6099
Bullion	342637	317827
Balances with other Banks	497687	533592
Sundries	394692	439520
Cash	33321870	18680667
Rupees	143102324	141938907

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th April 1913, as compared with the statement of 1st April 1913:—

Liabilities.	Apr. 1. Rs. a. p.	April 8. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	22401773 0 7	25301869 13 10
Other Deposits, &c	1592951 0 0	163604832 6 2
Bank Post Bills, &c	2121923 13 7	1244144 2 1
Sundries	2109591 5 9	2198122 5 1
	224431628 4 7	230848468 11 2
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	17898100 0 0	17378700 0 0
Other authorized Investments	9908868 0 0	9982438 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	30184218 15 4	49991469 9 10
Accounts of Credit on do	46244786 6 3	43210081 14 0
Bills discounted, &c	33404019 10 2	33634542 3 4
Balances with other Banks.	2445061 9 9	2523369 13 8
Bullion		
Dead Stock	2495675 14 10	2497444 3 2
Stamps	14986 2 0	14613 5 0
Sundries	401856 10 1	373489 14 3
	163295573 4 5	1626.9236 15 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	61136055 0 2	682392311110
Cash, &c., at Branches.		
	224431628 4 7	230848468 11 2

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 8,43,156	Increase
Do. at Branches	2051721	Do.
Other Deposits	4309212	Do.
Post Bills	877779	Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	440740	Decrease.
Loans	492749	Do.
Accounts of Credit	34705	Do.
Mercantile Bills	290523	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	2480411	Do.
Do. at Branches	4622766	Do.
Percentage	35·47.	

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Mar. 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,571,333, and was held in the following form —

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15)	4,000,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England	1,620,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,005,634
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 31st Mar. 1913 (Market price on 31st Mar. 1913)	15,945,669
Total ...	22,571,333

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 14.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts stone powder, P A Kulkarni; 8,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—334 bales wool raw, M Ramjidas; 420 cwts cottonseed cakes, K Devchand.

Crosby Hall s—80 cwts India old rubber, 400 cwts stone powder, P A Kulkarni; 1,445 cwts oilcake, T Morrison and Co: 44 cwts cottonseed, M Choghal; 205 bales cotton waste, 50 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 14,700 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 cwts gums Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 200 cwts gums Arabic, B Nazir; 90 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

City of Birmingham s—100 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Shinley s—575 cwts cotton seed, G Bhimji; 6,000 cottonseed, G Madhowji; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elsa s—200 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 500 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 165 bales cotton, N Rajaram; 4000 cwts gingely seed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Chantala s—4,000 cwts wheat, 7,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand: 2,000 cwts rape seed, B S Lloyd; 310 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Clan Macphee s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,004 cwts rapeseed, C. Boggiano and Co; 9,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,013 cwts nigerseed, 19,000 cwts lin seed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts rape seed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linsed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,360 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus.

FOR HAVRE.

Chantala s—60 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eaton Hall s—300 bales Sawree cotton, Solomon Bros; 800 cwts Ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—110 cwts stone powder, P. A. Kulkarni; 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co; 137 bales hemp, P. Mathuradas; 1,700 cwts cottonseed, L. Dreyfus; 2 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co: 2 bales woolen carpets, GP Stavridas and Co; 100 cwts bees' wax, M Jaffer; 12 cwts. bees won M. A. Kayumj 207 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co; 37 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy; 214 cwts dry ginger, 22 cwts black pepper, 135 cwts turmeric, 29 cwts cutchoora, 6 cwts bees' wax, A Solmon and Co: 1,700 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 84 cwts dry ginger, M A Kayum; 93 bales cow hides, 144 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham; 3 bales woolen carpets, H Bakerbhai.

5 bales sheep skins, M Yassoof and Co; 20 bales sheep skins, 32 bales cow hides, R M Kooka; 96 bales cow hides, E B Sasson; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR TORANTO.

Maioja s—9 cwts Indian condiments, D D Framji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ninive s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S. Smidt and Co,

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Oceana s—2,500 tons, manganese are, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—330 bales hemp, C. Veerji and Co; 3 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bross; 9 bales hemp, B and Krause; 326 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ronaldo s—6,020 castor seed, K. Kassavji and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Q D Masser; 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Jata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—400 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 350 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—250 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales cotton twist, J. David; 100 bales cotton twist, M B. Kaisha; 617 bales cotton twist, 68 bales cotton J. cloth, E D Sassoon; 1,500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—200 bales cotton J. Finlay and Co; 1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton G G Kaisha; 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha

FOR TORIO.

Bombay Maru s—15 cwts sultana raisins, 5 cases Indian condiments, M Pongiaji and Sons.

DAYLY IMPORTS—APRIL 14.

s. s. Renaldo from Hull, Agents J Finlay and Co, 150 brls alum, 745 tons coal, 49 crates empty glass bottles, 167 bundles buckets, 1,446 kegs nails, 175 phgs nails, 1,694 drums linseed oil, 73 cases lubricating oil, 1 brh lubricating oil, 1 drum lubricating oil, 290 drum turpentine, 194 bales paper, 53 cases biscuits, 419 cases confectionery, 9 cases cottons, 4 cases silk yarn.

s. s. Dwarka, from Busreh, Agents B I S N Co, 77 bundles dry fish, 1 case fish fins, 95 bags gums, 114 baskets wet dates, 47 bondles hides, 37 bundles skins, 5 bags wet skins, 17 bags old copper, 8 bags chimed 30 docras cotton, 7 bundles wool, 71 bales gunny bags, 1 box specie, 29 bundles specie, 1 bundle gold coins.

s. s. Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents shaw Wallace and Co, 10,79,200 glns kerosine oil, 1,492 cases Kerosine oil, 3,970 drums petrol, 400 casks lubricating oil.

s. s. City of Birmingham from Liverpool, Agents Kiliek Nixon, and Co; 1 case cement, 109 bags tiles, 28 casks tiles, 32 brls soda, 410 bags soda, 39 casks, 397 kegs soda, 1 case medicines, 50 crates glass bottles. 119 cases lamps, 5 boxes lamps, 80 cases ale, 35 hhds ale, 240 cases brandy, 1 cask wine, 270 bundles Buckets, 203 drums oil, 23 bales paper. 20 cases biscuits, 1,263 boxes soap, 55 cases soap, 5 cases toilet 2 cases locks, 100 cases confectionery 1,215 cases cotton goods, 834 bales cotton goods, 289 cases cotton yarn, 440 bales yarn, 307 bales cotton goods grey, 152 cases cotton bleached, 20 cotton dyed, 850 cases cotton American 8 bales, cotton waste, 7 cases cotton and linen, 10 cases cotton, and woolees, 11 cases cotton and silk, 3 bales cotton, and woolens, 9 cases woolens, 5 bales woolens, 1 bundle woolens, 51 cases cigarette, 10 cases umbrella, 3 cases silk yarn, 13 bales rope, 32 coils rope, 4 cases rope.

s s Ocean from Calcutta, Agents Bombay Co Ltd, 6,240 tons coal.

s s Nairung from Calcutta, Agents T Morrison and Co, 703 bundles coir yarn, 77 jottas coir yarn, 38 coils manilla rope, 126 jottas coir rope, 51 bags nux vomica, 924 bags turmeric, 30 cases indigo, 241 bags cocoanuts, 15 drums methylated spirit, 37 drums oil, 19 casks castor oil, 25 casks N. G. oil, 3 casks fish oil, 2,035 kegs paint, 313 drums paint, 28 bales dry colour, 30 drums turpentine, 2 bags copra,, 2 bags cottonseed, 415 bags ginger, 964 bags pepper, 60 joths, pepper, 300 bales coteon, 1 case cloths, 56 cases tea; 144 chests tea, 20 bundles sandlewood.

s. s. Palitana from coconada Agusts, B I S N Co, 690 bags Turmerie 4 cases coffee, 11 bagsbags coffee 25 boundles buckets, 8 casks spirit retified, 1 keg spirit rectified, 45 bundles sharkfins, 7421 casks groundnut oil, 267 casks castor oil, 100 bags sugar, 13 cases tea, 98 chests tea, 641 bags pepper, 1,400 bags ginger, 15 Jottas ginger, 19 baskets, ginger, 43 bags copra, 14 jottas copro, 201 robbin copra. 350 bales cotton, 87 bales cotton waste, 1934 bondles coir yarn, 30 Jotta coir yarn, 30 jottas coir yarn, 320 coils rope, 13 jottas rope 3 cases cigars.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for last 9 days ending 31st March 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for last 9 days ending 31st Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	2374400	2245326 3	24827663
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	57600	571908	629508
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	4500	46703	45203
Total...	2956·78	2436500	2806587 4	25502374
Earnings for crdg 9 days ending 31st Mar. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	2344844	2175171 1	210 6555
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	55101	623507	678008
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4489	44785	49274
Total...	2957·80	2404834	2212000 3	24824857
Increase or Decrease			+	
G.I.P.Ry	— 1·07	+ 29556	701552	+731108
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 20·9	—51599	— 49500
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 11	— 4782	— 4071

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th Mar., 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receip's.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 200000	Rs. 450000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 654000
Or per mile of Ry ...	212	476	4	692
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	8 250365	5532714	46656	8083023
Total for 13 weeks ...	2 0365	5982714	50 56	8737023
Comparison.	3			
Total for cor. week of previous year..	211515	457728	14760	684003
Per mile of Ry. do...	224	484	15	723
Total to cor. date do...	273577 1	6063966	97712	8917449

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 30,003
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,80,426

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 23000	Rs. 330000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 567000
Or per mile of Ry ...	126	180	4	310
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	0 257677	4552008	80396	7209174
Total for 13 weeks ...	280677	4882008	87396	7776174
Comparison.	f			
Total for cor. week of previous year..	227604	4420 38	7630	678292
Per mile of Ry do..	125	242	4	371
Total to cor. date do...	277683 8	5487453	102378	8866784

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 1,11,292
Do. to date .....Rs. 5,90,610

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1680
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	2
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	775
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	720
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	545
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2187½
China ...	1000	1000	...	740
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1452½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	765
Crescent ...	100	100	4	108½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1115
Crown ...	500	500	20	510
Daaid ...	450	250	10	401½
Emperor Edward...	500	500	10	510
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	492½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1680
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	375
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	150
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	2250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680½
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1250
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	772½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1390
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1380
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3202½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	110
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1025
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	100	1000	...	200
Rajpur ...	1000	1000	...	2100
Standard Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	815
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	1420
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4900
Shamrao Vithal ...	250	250	15	75
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1310
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	117½
Swan ...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	125	1742½
Textile ...	500	500	120	1425
Vishnu Cotton Co Ld	500	500	Nil	450
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	621

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p c.	185
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile...	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	585
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	184½
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 p. c.	175½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	100	20	20
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	2 2½
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	8½	275
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	32
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co ...	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	10	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ „	50
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	174
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Mareland Pilo and Co	100	100	4 p. c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	72
Oriental Gvt. L A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	35
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	83
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co ...	100	100	5	20x d
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	9
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	101
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	223
Telephone Co ...	5	50	30 p. c.	176
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	212

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

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ALSO AT:—

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CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—

MESSRS. BEST & CO.

MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—

MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.

KARACHI.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BL

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITY ELECTION.

Kanukehand Chathurchand and Nanachand Saturchad of Sirur in the Poona district, applied to the High Court before the Vacation Judge, the Hon. the Chief Justice, for an order to stay the proceedings in the case before the District Magistrate of Poona in which they were charge with fabricating false evidence.

If appears that Kanukchand and Nanachand, who were candidates for election as Councillors of the Sirur Municipality, when defeated, filed petitions before the District Judge of Poona, to set aside the election on the ground of corrupt practices. The District Judge dismissed the petitions The Rev. Mr.D.W. Winson, the president of the Municipality, then complained before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Poona that false evidence was fabricated by Kanukchand and Nanachand in support of their petitions before the District Judge.

The matter after reference to the High Court, who held that the sanction of the District Judge, who heard the original, was necessary in carrying on the prosecution, came before the District Judge, who gave the necessary sanction against this, the present application was made before the High Court.

His Lordship after hearing Mr. Gharpure, who appeared for the petitioners, issued a rule "nisi" to show cause why the sanction accorded by the District Judge of Poona should not be revoked and ordered the stay of proceedings before the Magistrate.

THE POLICE COURT.

MASTER OF THE BLACK ART.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in a curious case. In this Deputy Inspector Sargon charged one Jyoti Dhondu with cheating one Raghu Thaku of a sum of Rs. 330.

The complainant is a cobbler and has two shops, one at Girgaum and the other at Thakurdwar. About two months ago, the accused went to the Girgaum shop and asked for one Waman Rao, whom he stated that he had cured of some disease by "jadu," in which art he professed to be proficient. Thereafter the accused went to the complainant's shop at Thakurdwar and told him (complainant) that there was property worth about Rs. 10,000, hidden underneath a slab in his shop, which he, the complainant, could obtain possession of but if it was not taken soon, there would be two or three murders in his house. The complainant believed the story and asked the accused by what means he could secure it. The accused said he could get it by performing "jadu" in the cremation ground, and took some money for the purpose. Three days after he came again and demanded Rs. 65 in order to procure the heart of a woman. Thus, on various occassions, on one pretext or another, and sometimes by threats, he secured from the complainant Rs. 404. After obtaining this sum accused made himself scarce. Accidentally, the complainant met the accused one day on the road, and asked him what had been the result of all his ceremonies. The accused said he would get the money and complainant went with him to the shop. He covered the ground with a cloth and dug a hole in the ground from where he produced a golden coin and a ring, which the complainant believed to be gold. He also produced a golden idol. In the meanwhile, a neighbour of the complainant, named Kassam Rehiman, seeing the shop closed and hearing the sound of digging, suspected something was amiss and informed the police. The complainant narrated the whole story to the police and the accused was arrested.

The accused stated that the case had been concocted against him by some of the police constables and that he was innocent.

The accused having a previous conviction and sentence of two years, the Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

EMPLOYMENT FRAUD.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shiars charged one Hiralal Shivadas, a sweetmeat hawker, with cheating and obtaining money by misrepresentation.

The complainant, a young man named Kanya Gopichand, aged about 20, and a ryot came to Bombay some 15 days ago, in search of employment, and lived in the temple at Bhuleshwar. The accused represented to the complainant that he would secure him work and took from him Rs. 10 and some ornaments of the value of Rs. 36. The accused, however, did not get him any employment and afterwards could not be found. The police were informed and the accused was arrested.

The accused said that he got the ornaments and pledged them with a Marwari in order to do certain business, hoping to restore them out of his earnings.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN THE STREET.

A man named Mohidin Hatalsal, with about four "aliases" and nine previous convictions, was produced by Sub-Inspector Sabaji, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with theft of four ten-rupee currency notes, belonging to one Mansookram Parshottam.

The complainant, a dealer in native medicines, wanted to send some money to a widowed sister of his in his native village and borrowed Rs. 40 from a cloth merchant for the purpose. On Saturday afternoon he was going to Kalbadevi Post Office to dispatch the money when two men hustled him on each side and then ran away. Immediately he searched his pocket and found that the money had gone. The man, who took the money passed it to the other. They were followed and one of them was caught and the money recovered. The other man escaped.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to report his residence for three years after release.

ILLICIT LIQUOR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined a Goanese seaman named Augustus Noronha, working on board the s.s. "Juba," on a charge of importing two bottles of Cashu liquor from Goa. On Sunday night, a Customs sepoy doing duty at Mody Bunder, found one Minguel Fernandes, a Goanese, going out with two bottles, and questioned him about them. He pointed out the accused as the person who gave him the bottles. The accused was arrested and charged by Inspector Gough. He pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence.

EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith produced a European named Andrew Davis with begging on Hornby-road. The accused was ordered to be sent to the workhouse.

An American named John D. Dumbal was charged before the same Magistrate with leaving the workhouse without giving notice. The accused stated that he had got employment in Messrs. Vafiadis and Co. and so he left the workhouse. He actually left the workhouse on the 27th March, and the evidence showed that he was not employed till about two days ago.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKPOCKET AT JANVERI BAZAAR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged one Ismail Mahamedbhai, aged 25, with stealing from one Dindayal Harinarayan a purse containing Rs. 3-6-6 at Janveri Bazaar, on the 13th instant. The accused was arrested immediately. The accused had one previous conviction for theft and the Magistrate sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

LORD CHANCELLOR AND SCHOOL GIRL.

"My daughter" (says a German gentleman resident in London, according to the "Woman Teachers' World") "attends a school in Hampstead. Her mistress gave her an English translation of a sentence from Goethe as the title for an essay. 'That's not in Goethe,' I said, when she quoted the words to me. 'It must be, father, or Miss——would never have said so.' 'Well, you ask the Lord Chancellor,' I said in jest; 'he knows Goethe by heart.'"

The girl took the jest for earnest, and sent a note to the Lord Chancellor. By return of post came a letter from the House of Lords, in which Lord Haldane presented his compliments and referred the young lady to a passage in Carlyle, where the words from Goethe might be found translated as the mistress had set them. The letter is now framed in the girl's bed room. "A charming act," comments her father. "I could not imagine a German Chancellor's deigning to answer a schoolgirl's letter."

FUTURISM DEFINED.

The Futurist picture exhibition in New York (says the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent) has thus impressed a local poet:—

I beheld a pile of brickbats underneath a cellar stair,
Which was labelled "Spanish dancer with the limelight on her hair"
I remarked a slab of limestone on a dingy rubbish heap,
And was told it was the portrait of "An Indian child asleep."
Seven lengths of cedar scantlings were "My Lady's Easter hat."
I don't hanker for the future if it's going to be like that.

A GOOD TURN.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell told some good stories at the "Times" Book Club of the anxiety of Boy Scouts to do one good turn a day.

"One boy in Toronto was in bed before he realised that he had forgotten the daily obligation. He heard the noise of a mouse in a trap, so he opened the trap and—gave the mouse to the cat."

THE BRITON ABROAD AGAIN.

There was a popular saying in the boulevards (says the "Manchester Guardian") that if you went to the Cafe Anglais you were "riche," and if you were at the Cafe Riche you were "Anglais."

A friend of mine, some thirty years ago, was dining there, when there was a sudden irruption of an aggressively English party—father, mother, two girls, and a schoolboy son. The last was the spokesman of the party, and in loud, bad French he asked for strong tea, bread and butter, and boiled eggs They were, of course, most politely served by the astonished waiter.

They were probably the only people who had ever taken the name of the Cafe Anglais in the English sense.

THE HEARING OF THE BLIND.

An instance of the wonderful extent to which the sense of hearing is developed in the blind came within my notice says the "Glasgow News." On the rear outside portion of a doubledecked car only one seat was vacant and a blind man, entering, dropped gracefully into the place, without having been informed that there was accommodation for on. He sat quite rigid while other passengers mounted to the inside seats but the conductor was only half-way up the stair when he produced his pass-card. The card was again brought forth, and that without any warning when an inspector apppeared on top.

Then, as we approached the Blind Asylum, the man assumed an intense listening attitude and on our passing the street before the stopping-place he arose and descended the stair. Yet in foggy weather and with all one's faculties on the alert I have often left a car hundreds of yard before or after my destination.

NO TELEPHONE PRIVACY.

Much indignation has been aroused among the inhabitants of Worcester Park, Surrey, by the action of the Post Office in removing the telegraphic instrument from the sub-post-office there recently. The consequence is that telegrams have now to be telephoned to Dingston by the official in charge and are then transmitted to their destination. "We are just realising the importance of the change," said a Worcester Park resident. "There is now no privacy at all about the despatch of telegrams, and any gossip may collect all the necessary information by a visit to the post-office. The officials here say that there is no need for precaution against the hearing of telephone messages."

The same economy was practised at Ewell, Surrey, two miles from Worcester Park, a few months back; but here, as a precaution against the curious public, the glass of the telephone cabinet was made opaque, and to disturb the sound-waves there was installed the famous "electric chatterer," a machine which babbles away unceasingly whenever the telephone cabinet is occupied. No answer has yet been received from the General Post Office to the petitions, either of the Parish Council and inhabitants of Ewell or of the sub-postmistress herself, against the nerve-racking insistency of the "official noise-maker."

SPORTING NEWS.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The Report of this institution for the year ending 31st December, 1912 is as follows:—

Your Committee have great pleasure in laying before you the annual Report of the working of the Gymkhana during the year ending 31st December 1912, as well as the Balance Sheet of accounts, which shows surplus of Rs. 1,567-0-9 at the end of the year, against Rs. 903-11-7 of the last year. The total amount at the credit of our Institution at the end of the year, was Rs. 20,767-7-6. The Committee trust that this will be found satisfactory.

Members:—The number of members on the roll at the end of the year was 351, of whom 93 were life members. 178 subscribing members, and 80 on the absent list. There were during the year 32 new members elected, while 15 resigned.

Cricket:—Your Committee are glad to say that, as in previous years, several matches during the last rains played with the local Gymkhanas, and a programme of similar character to that of the previous seasons was gone through.

Parsi Presidency Match, Poona:—This annual fixture was also gone through as usual and resulted in a very creditable win for the Parsees.

Quadrangular Matches, Bombay:—This new fixture was the first of its kind ever played in India between the four communities—the European, the Parsi, the Hindoo and the Mahomedan—and your Committee great pleasure in recording that the Parsees, in addition to their brilliant victory at Poona over the Europeans, won the first round against the Hindoos and also the second against the Mahomedans, thus, carrying the championship for the year 1912.

Dr. Pavri's Cricket Silver Jubilee Medals:—These medals were awarded to to Mr. J. S. Warden for the best batting performance and to Mr. D. Parekh for the best bowling performance in the year 1912.

Tennis:—The important feature of the 1912-13 Tennis season was the getting up of a single and a double handicap tournaments for silver cups. which were subscribed for by the Members of our Gymkhana. The single tournament was won by Mr. N, F. Naorosji and the runner up was Mr. S. H. Bode, while the double was won by Messrs. J. A. D. Naorosji and H. K. Dadachanji, the runners up being Messrs. A. B. Kanga and P. J. Pocha.

Another important feature of the season was the Bombay Gymkhana Western India Tournament for all comers, and your Committee are glad to say that three pairs of our Gymkhana Members took part in both the double and single tournaments and Messrs. J. A D. Naoroji and N. P. Engineer of our Gymkhana won the Cup in the Doubles, while Mr. England of the Bombay Gymkhana won the Cup for the Singles.

Several matches were also played with the Bombay Gymkhana, the Hindoo Gymkhana and the Y. M, C A. Club and the Parsi Gymkhana lost the Matches with the Bombay Gymkhana while those with the Hindoo Gymkhana and the Y. M. C.A. Club resulted in win for the Parsees

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

HUSSARS' EASY WIN AGAINST BARODA.

The first game in the third round of the Tournament was between the 14th Hussars and the Baroda Hockey Club. The Baroda H. C. had previously met and defeated the Parsee Pioneer "B" team, and the Hussars had vanquished the Dorsets. The meeting between the teams yesterday afternoon did not furnish anything particularly bright in the way of hockey science, but considerable amusement was afforded, and a comparatively large crowd attended to see the game. The difficulty there was on Saturday, in distinguishing between the colours of the contending teams, was not present on Monday, when the gay red and khaki of the Baroda team stood out in marked contrast to the vertical strikes of the Cavalrymen. We would suggest to the authorities that any amelioration of the lot of the much criticised and maligned referee is worthy of consideration. Where the colours of contending teams synchronise in any way, as was the case in Saturday's match between the Calcutta Customs and the Grant Medical College and in the game between the Dorsets and the B. E. S. Past and Present, it might be insisted on that one side turn out in white.

The Baroda team were an active set of men, lacking in experience of the game. They were wonderfully nimble at times, but such methods as getting down and using both hands to the ball showed that they had not played the game against teams of any particular callbre. One of the most noticeable features of their play was that frequently, shaking off all opposition, the entire forward line got away in perfect line, and with each man in his correct position. Once inside the circle however they threw formation to the winds, and proceeded to scramble with and obstruct each other. The game was a picnic for the Hussars. It is interesting to conjecture by how many goals the Cavalrymen would have beaten the Parsee Pioneer "B" team.

THE GAME.

Play opened with the Hussars attacking strongly. They maintained presure, and "stick" against the B. H. C. gave the Military a corner. The B. H. C. then took up the attack and showed considerable nimbleness. The Hussars scored another corner. "Give andtake" play occured within the circle, the Baroda team being unable to clear the ball. Eventually Baker banged the ball in (1-0). From the "bully" the Hussars came down again, and scored almost immediately, Baker again being responsible (2-0). Play had been in progress eight minutes. Once more the Hussars took up the attack till Andrew's was whistled off-side. From the hit the Baroda team came away with a rush, and the ball passed over the goal line. Baroda still showing considerable speed, maintained pressure, and fifteen minutes from the start of play Bhan pierced the defence 1-2. Play continued fast and furious, and the Hussars were not long in scoring again (3—1). Baroda nothing daunted came on once more, and Mansingh shot straight and true. The Hussars' goalkeeper saved and then sat on the ball. Baroda still continued to press all their players showing speed. However, the Hussars soon had another goal, Baker putting in a pretty shot with the ball on the run (4—1). up and down play followed, and the Baroda players methods of stopping the ball with both hands caused considerable amusement. Baroda pressed for a time, and were given a free hit just outside the circle. It gave them no advantage, and the Hussars were soon back in their opponents' circle. Baker took the ball through again and scored (5—1). The Hussars secured a corner. Baroda came away for a time and the interval arrived with the cavalrymen attacking.

The second half opened with a rush by Hussars, and Baker almost scored. A short corner was secured and Smallwood had a shot that Mangal Singh saved well. Then the Baroda Club suddenly got away, and the spectacle was seen of their entire forward line moving up together with nothing between them and their objective but the goalkeeper. Haughton, however, was equal to the occasion and running out saved well. Baroda maintained pressure, and Krishna put in a shot that rattled the wood work. The Hussars then came away, and ten minutes from the re-start of play they put in another goal (6—1). Up and down play followed of a desultory character till Halliday scored for the Hussars (7—1). The military took up the attack once more and Smallwood hit a goal-post with a low shot. Eventually Baroda came away, and got inside the circle, but the men got in each other's way, and the opportunity was lost. The Hussars came on and the ball was put through but the shot had come from outside the circle. Soon after Halliday puting a strong shot that travelled wide. Then Baker got through on his own and scored comfortably (8—1). The same player shot again soon after and Mangal Singh saved well. Smallwood hit the goal Judge's chair with a shot. Immense cheering welcomed a long delayed break away by the Baroda team and they managed to get inside the opposing circle. They were soon driven back and Baker scored once again for the Hussars (9—1). Then Baroda having a little of the play got up and netted the ball but the whistle had gone for off side.

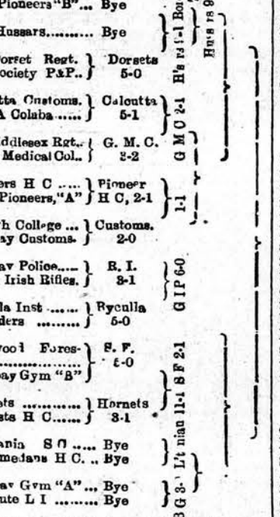
FINAL SCORE.

Hussars ... ... 9 goals.
Baroda H. C. ... ... 1 goal.

The teams lined out as follows:—

BARODA H. C.—Goal:—Mangal Singh; backs, Mahmud and Chawan; halves:—Dangey, Bhan and Shere; forwards, Krishna, Mansingh, Keshaka, Chawan and Ahmed.

HUSSARS.—Goal, Houghton; backs Pocock and Lt. De Wend Fenton; halves, Rogers, Piper and Thompson; forwards. Haliday, Baker, Smallwood, Andrews and Carter.


Baroda H C ..... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B"... Bye
14th Hussars..... Bye
2nd Dorset Regt. } Dorsets
B E Society P&P.. } 5-0
Calcutta Customs. } Calcutta
B G A Colaba ..... } 5-1
1st Middlesex Rgt.. } G. M. C.
Grant Medical Col.. } 2-2
Pioneers H C ..... } Pioneer
Parsi Pioneers, "A" } H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... } Customs.
Bombay Customs. } 2-0
Bombay Police..... } B. I.
Royal Irish Rifles. } 3-1
Byculla Inst ..... } Byculla
Crusaders ..... } 5-0
Sherwood Foresters..... } S. F.
Bombay Gym "B" } 5-0
Hornets ..... } Hornets
Cyclists H C..... } 3-1
Lusitania S C ..... Bye
Mahomedans H C. .. Bye
Bombay Gym "A"... Bye
Institute L I ..... Bye
Baroda H C 7-2 Bye
Hussars 9-1 Parsi Pioneers "B"
G M C 2-1 Bye
Pioneer H C 1-1 Parsi Pioneers "A"
B I 6-0 Royal Irish Rifles
Byculla 1-1 Crusaders
S F 5-0 Bombay Gym "B"
Hornets 3-1 Cyclists H C
Lusitania 1-1 Mahomedans H C
Bombay Gym "A" 3-1 Institute L I

All matches will start punctually at 4-0 p.m.

THIS EVENING'S GAME.

The game this evening will be between the G.I.P. Ry. Byculla Institute and the Sherwood Foresters. In view of the number of games to be played and possible ties the Tournament is not likely to be concluded this week. Any match which need to be replayed will take place on the following afternoon.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS H. C. VS. PIONEER H. C.

These two teams met for the fourth time yesterday morning, when a decision was eventually reached and the Pioneer H. C. emerged visitors of the game by 3 goals to 2.

POLO AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April 14.

The Mysore Birthday Polo tournment begin on the 23rd of June, during the race will week Entries to be sent to Col Desaraj Urs, honorary secretary by the 1st June. The present holders of the cup are the 7th Hussars.

BOXING AT COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, April 14.

A boxing tournament took place at the Garrison Theatre and came to a close on Saturday night. Principal results:—

Feather Weights—Pte Warren (8st. 12lbs), Buffs, beat Pte Hoggins (9st.) Oxford and Bucks; Pte Tilbury (9st. 2lbs.) beat Pte May (9st.) Buffs.

Light Weights:—Pte Reynolds, (9st. 12lbs.) Buffs beat Bugler Barker, (10st. 4lbs.); Oxford Bucks Pte Taylor, (9st. 13lbs.) Buffs beat Pte Butler, Oxford and Bucks (10st. 1lb.) Pte Allen (10st.) Buffs, beat Pte Younge, Oxford and Bucks (10st. 4lbs).

Welter Weights:—Cpl Bloxham, Buffs (11st. 4lbs. beat Sergt Mamaing Buffs (11st. 4lbs.)

Middle Weights:—Pte Gladwin Oxford and Bucks (11st. 6lbs). beat Pte Hollins, Buffs (11st. 3lbs.); Pte Higgs Buffs (11st. 5lbs.) beat Pte Brombey, Buffs (11st).

Heavy Weights:—Pte Kemp, Buffs, 21st. beat Pte Rovington, Oxford and Bucks (12st 3lbs.)

Boys:—Dynads, Ruffs, beat Dudley, Oxford and Bucks Redmond, Ruffs, beat White Oxford and Bucks Stevens, Ruff beat Lunche Oxford and Bucks Robinson, Oxford and Bucks beat Adams, Buffs; Tobin, Buffs, beat Speake, Oxford and Bucks Cromwell, Buffs beat Tuffre. Oxford and Bucks Smith Buffs, beat Horton, Buffs.

WOMAN'S BRAVERY IN A WRECK.

Mr. Ethel Sampson, a first-class passenger in the liner Veronese, wrecked off Oporto, Portugal, on January 16, gave a dramatic narrative at the Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool on March 28.

She was in bed at the time the vessel went ashore. She knew what had happened, but did not like to tell her husband. He, however, exclaimed "We are on the rocks. Jump up and dress." She began to do so, and was about to comb her hair when her husband said: Do not wait for that. Put your clothes on. We are sinking." Her husband went to call her sister, and then the lights went out.

While she and Mrs. Turnbull, another passenger, were in the lifeboat, the latter said her jewels had been stolen. The witness was the eighth or ninth passenger to go ashore in the breeches buoy, and she took a boy of four or five. A wave broke over them. She told the boy to keep his mouth shut, and he behaved splendidly, never speaking. As they went under the water again she put her hand over his mouth but was not able to keep it there. She lost consciousness, and was afterwards oldt thatt he boy was lost. Her husband lost his life on the way from the ship.

The inquiry was adjourned.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Major the Hon. H. Fraser, A.-D.-C., is about to resign from the Viceroy's staff and proceed Home.

An Australian jockey named J. E. Pike, who was on his way to England has decided to go no further than Colombo and may possibly come on to India.

At a public meeting held at Kishorganj protests were made against the proposal to hold the autumn session of the Bengal Legislative Council at Darjeeling. The resolutions asked that the meeting be held at Dacca.

Kumari Vidyawati Seth, daughter of the late Babu Brij Behari Seth, caste Khatri, of Biswan, district Sitapur, has gone to Allahabad to appear in the B. A. examination with Sanskrit as her second language. She is the first Hindu lady in the United Provinces to appear at the B. A. examination.

Mr. Harry Hobbs of the firm of Messrs. Hobbs and Co., pianoforte dealers, Esplanade, Calcutta met with a rather serious accident while out the other morning at the revolver range in Fort William. It appears that Mr. Hobbs went to inspect the target after a shoot and accidentally slipped and fell, sustaining rather serious injuries. He was immediately conveyed to his residence where he is reported to be doing as well as can be expected

Mr. D. Macdonald, British Trade Agent at Yatung, has been appointed to act in a similar capacity at Gyantzse in Tibet in addition to his own duties consequent on the departure of Mr Gould to England in charge of the sons of high Tibetan officials. These Four young men and some Tibetan lads from Darjeeling have sailed for England for education at the Government's expense. Their ages are from 10 to 20 and they will stay in England for about 10 years studying the language, handicrafts and laws. They will be the pioneers of Western civilization in Tibet.

New bye-laws passed by one Simla Municipal Committee are notified in the current Punjab Gazette. These bye-laws provide that every dog in Simla must be registered at the Municipal office, the registration holding good for twelve months. Every dog must be made to wear collar and a metal registration ticket. All dogs found without such ticket will be detained in the cattle-pound and then destroyed or otherwise disposed of, if not claimed within 14 days. The penalty for a breach of the bye-laws is a fine not exceeding Rs. 50. Dogs brought out of Simla for the dog show are exempt from these bye-laws, provided they are not kept in Simla for more than a week.

We (Pioneer) regret to record the decease of a highly respected citizen of Allahabad, Pandit Beni Madhava Bhattacharya of Daraguni, who passed away on the morning of April 8th. He was born in Allahabad nearly eighty years ago and passed the entire period of his life in the town of his birth. He earned a certificate of loyalty during the troublous times of the Mutiny of 1857 from Captain Russel, the then Commissary of Ordnance of the Allahabad Fort. He was present in the Durbar when Lord Canning read the Queen's Proclamation on the Fort maidan. He retired from Government service in 1884 and for a quarter of a century after his retirement served his town as Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate.

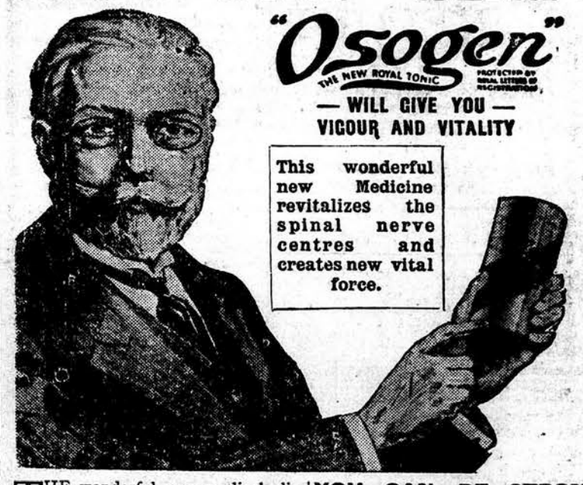
The Government of India have recently had under consideration several important questions relating to the future of the Port of Chittagong. These, it is understood, have been satisfactorily settled and the port will be maintained in its present state of efficiency as a port of call for ocean-going steamers. This will necessitate a substantial Government grant of a lakh and a half rupees annually for the next five years, and this will probably be borne in equal shares by the Imperial and Bengal Governments. Chittagong was developed as a port for the benefit of Assam and the Assam-Bengal Railway, but owing to administrative changes it has been brought back to Bengal, and its growing importance will not be allowed to suffer in any way.

Dr. Vogel's Annual Report on Hindu and Buddhist monuments in the Northern Circle has just been published. The most important discovery recorded in it is that of an inscribed life-size stone statue of Kanishka, the great Scythian ruler of India, found near the village of Mat. It is the first instance of a royal image found in this country. The head is unfortunately gone, but the rest is very well preserved. The inscription reads: "Maharaja Rajatiraja Devaputro Kanishko: "The King, the King of Kings. His Majesty Kanishka." With the Kanishka statue two more inscribed stone images were found, one a tors with elaborately carved belt, and the other a colossal figure of an Indo-Scythian King seated on his throne. The inscription incised on the pedestal between the feet is unfortunately partly defaced, but the titles are clearly legible and indicate that the statue represents a ruler of the Kushan house. His name is indistinct, but is evidently not one of the names known to history.

A writer in the Lancet endeavours to estimate the influence of malaria on the death-rate in India. Vital statistics in this country are notoriously unreliable, and only approximate results can be hoped for. Rogers found some time ago that 25 per cent. of the total fever mortality in a highly malarious district in Bengal might be ascribed to malaria. In parts of the Central Provinces endemic malaria is exceedingly prevalent, 80 or 90 per cent of the population being seriously affected. If the vital statistics of such endemic areas during aperiod free from cholera, plague and famine are closely compared with those of neighbouring healthy districts under similar conditions and at the same time a detailed malariological examination of each area is carried out, it is possible to estimate the mortality due to endemic malaria. Observations of this kind that were carried on for three years show that in the areas referred to the mortality from malaria alone amounts to about 13 per 1,000 per annum, or rather more than half the total death-rate. This mortality falls most heavily on the young, children between the ages of 2 and 8 years being the greatest sufferers.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON ONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay

DON'T STAY WEAK!



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Osogen is of marvellous value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits.

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Quickly you will feel its effect as it literally pours new life-force into your system. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish, and self-confidence will be restored. Continue to take it daily and you will always possess health and vigour in abundance.

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Leading Chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/-.

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AGUE SPECIFIC

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BURGOYNE'S
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	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland. Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
,, ,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
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A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 24th day of April, 1913, for the SUPPLY of GALVANIZED and Cast Iron Vent Shafts, Galvanized Head Pieces, and Straps Iron and Galvanized.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 14th April, 1913.

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Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
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Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 15th April, 1913.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

IN our first reference to the quinquennial Review of Education in the Bombay Presidency, we emphasised the necessity of extreme caution in dealing with the new courses of study prescribed by the University. One point will have to be considered very carefully. How are the M. A. courses to be taught? The average college, with its limited staff, its wide range of subjects, finds it difficult to cope with the Previous, Intermediate, and B. A. The M. A. lectures are an additional burden which they either cannot undertake, or can only deal with in an unsatisfactory manner. We do not know what the University's plans are. But their duty in this matter is obvious. They should institute a system of University lecturers whose task will be to cover courses prescribed for the M. A. in lectures which will be open, of course, to students of all colleges. These lecturers would presumably be men recruited from able scholars at Home and teachers of proved merit in India. Here a grave difficulty presents itself. Are they to lecture in Bombay and in Bombay alone? It would be simple enough to arrange matters to suit the Bombay colleges: but it would clearly be unfair that only Bombay Colleges should benefit by University lectures. For a special course of lectures, covering the short period of a week or a fortnight, no special provision need be made. In a case like that, if a Sindhi student wishes to attend, he must perforce come to Bombay. But where a lecturer is dealing with a subject in a way that demands a long course of lectures covering many weeks, your University lecturer will perform his task in the University town, and your Sindhi student will either have to spend the term in Bombay or do without this extra assistance. This is a problem we find it difficult to solve. Nevertheless, a speedy solution is necessary; for, 1914 will be the first year in which the new M. A. courses will have to be taught.

Meanwhile the Government resolution touches upon a serious defect in our educational system. College Professors complain that students who have passed their Matriculation are, as a rule, not sufficiently acquainted with English to derive all the benefit they might from the lectures given to the Previous class. In fact, during their first year, the "plethora of immature first year students, of which the Resolution speaks, spends most of its time trying to get accustomed to the sound of an Englishman's voice. The average Previous student does not properly understand what is said to him, nor has he any idea how to make the best use of the lecture system. He is still a schoolboy. It is for this reason that the Resolution suggests "that for the purposes of the University, the High School course ought to be extended by at least one year." With this suggestion every lecturer will be fully in accord. The College Professor who comes into contact with the Previous class regards his task simply as one of familiarising his students with English as it is really spoken. He is a teacher rather than a lecturer, and feels all the time that he is being set to do work that ought to have been done at school. We regard the raising of the school-leaving age as a necessary preliminary to the proper conduct of the new University courses. Turning to other parts of the Resolution, we note that there has been a general revision of the secondary curriculum for Secondary schools, a task for which Government expresses its thanks to the Hon. Mr. Sharp. The idea has been to make the Secondary school independent of the University Matriculation Examination. A school education will now be a thing complete in itself, and the teacher will be able to set before himself the object of educating his boys, not of training them for a particular examination. This step is in accordance with the expressed policy of the Government of India which has long tried to educate the people of this country out of their illusory over-valuation of a University examination. The increased importance of the School Final Examination should have a beneficial effect on Secondary Education. We heartily concur also with the general raising of school fees both in Government and aided schools. This step has been unpopular with a certain class of Indians who have no regard for efficient management and decent teaching, and whose object seems to be to flood India with as many poor, ill-educated, discontented youths as possible. Cheap education was always nasty, and we have been given to understand that some of the old schools run as a private enterprise in a cheap way would be a disgrace to any civilised country.

As regards Primary Education, Government have at last opened their eyes to the truth that what is wanted is not so much an increase of members, but, first and foremost, a regenerate teaching profession. "The most urgent need," says the Resolution, "is the provision of qualified teachers." That is true enough. But you will never get qualified teachers without paying for them and without training them. The minimum pay of teachers has been raised, and Government profess themselves ready to free the problem of increasing the annual output of the vernacular training colleges of the Presidency. Some attempt has also been made to solve the irritating problem of the relation of the Rural and the Urban Primary School. Primary Schools have been divided into "rural" and "full primary," the former being merely a translated form of the latter with an identical course so far as their teaching goes. What is important in our opinion is to make the Rural course a thing complete in itself, however elementary. These are a few of the points which struck us in the Government Resolution. Of course other equally important matters are considered, and, in some cases it seems doubtful whether Government have exerted themselves sufficiently. For example, the Resolution itself points out that the Governor in Council can only view the results of the education of females with qualified satisfaction. This is certainly the most unsatisfactory part of educational work all over the country. We will say, however, that Government can scarcely be blamed for neglecting a branch of education for which there is no sufficient demand, and, in view of what is happening in England now, owing to the over-education of women, we find it difficult to decide how far the Indian is right or wrong in his apparent aversion to educating his women-folk.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S HARDINESS.

VERY few Governors of Bombay, if any, have come to India during the hot weather; most have come and gone during the colder months, so that their successors have enjoyed the coolness of the winter in Bombay, when they have not gone straight to the hills. We are sure that the public of Bombay feels grateful to their Excellencies for having willingly undertaken so much personal discomfor, in order to perform their duties in the manner which appears to them proper. Few would have resisted the temptation to rush off to the hills straight away. Lord Willingdon, however, who evidently considers it his duty to become closely acquainted with the people over whom he has to rule and the principal questions, which affect them, at as early a date as possible, reached Mahableshwar only yesterday, after having been in Bombay since the 4th instant. During that time he and his wife have felt a touch of genuine Bombay warm weather, not as warm as it can be, certainly, but quite warm enough to be very oppressive to people so newly-arrived from long residence at Home. Their Excellencies seem to have been treated even worse at Poona. There they paused for 36 hours on their journey, to have an opportunity of becoming known to the principal officers of this important station. Shortly before their arrival at Kirkee, according to our correspondent, the temperature of an extremely hot afternoon had been emphasized by a very brief shower. The heat was oppressive even to seasoned residents, and their Excellencies had a sample of Poona at its worst. In these days, when complaints of the constant migrations of Government are so often heard, it is encouraging to find a Governor who is prepared to put duty before personal comfort.

AERIAL ARMAMENTS.

THE new number of "Blackwood" contains an article of exceptional interest, by the aviator, Mr. T. F. Farman, on "Aerial Armaments." An expert and an Englishman resident in France, Mr. Farman writes with detachment and impartiality, also with inside knowledge; and the information contained in his article must be of assistance to those who are anxious to form a true estimate of the position in aviation held by Great Britain in relation to the other Great Powers. To bring up "the insignificant, not to say non-existent British aerial fleet" to the strength and efficiency of that of Germany, he warns us, must require years of persevering patient work, and the expenditure of enormous sums of money. Such an achievement may not be impossible with fixity of purpose and lavish expenditure, he thinks, but in the meantime a crisis may be reached which would place Great Britain face to face with the German Empire. With their rigid fighting airships, Germans are capable of transporting tons of explosives beyond the nearest coast of England or Scotland, to inland towns and dropping these missiles at will on British arsenals, and ports, and on naval squadrons, which might be so crippled as to enable the German fleet to escort transports to the English coast. For reasons given, Mr. Farman maintains that our only efficacious means of defence against such an aggression would seem to be aerial craft heavier than air. We must have a fleet of fighting hydro-aeroplanes at least equal to those which Germany is creating, especially as it is difficult to foresee the moment when she can surpass her eventual foe, after which the hostile dirigibles should fall a comparatively easy prey to the British avions.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

THE King of Spain has for the second time within his reign escaped assassination, and displayed again the remarkable pluck for which he is so honoured by his people. The first attempt, it will be remembered, was on the 31st May 1906, when returning to the palace after his marriage with H. R. H. Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenburg, when a bomb, thrown by an anarchist, killed several of his entourage. King Alfonso showed his courage by driving undaunted through the streets of the capital the very next day, practically unattended, and by so doing secured his place in the hearts of his subjects. Again, last January, after the assassination of the Premier, Senor Canalejas, the King walked in the funeral procession. On Sunday last, he appears to have retained wonderful presence of mind under exceptionally trying circumstances. His admirable coolness won for him an enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty, and altogether the incident has done more injury to the cause of anarchism than it was hoped to do to that of royalism in Spain. The culprit is said to be a Catalonian; but, probably, it will appear that he is a Catalanist, a political party which sends seven representatives to the Legislative Chamber.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Lahore Municipal Committee presented a farewell address to Sir Louis Dane, yesterday morning, and the members of the Punjab Commission have given him a farewell dinner.

MILITARY MATTERS.

FIGHTING IN THE SKY.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 28.

The Secretary of State for War has been a much criticised individual during the past week. In the House, in the Press, in the Service Clubs, his optimistic utterances have been discussed, questioned, and pulled to pieces. Abroad, his statements, especially as regards the progress made in aviation, have been received with the quiet smile of derision. He started out to prove too much, and has reaped the natural reward of overstating his case. The British Army has got a very good aeroplane, but to claim that it is the best in existence at the present moment is only to ignore, or to display ignorance of the capabilities of types in use with other Armies. Our machine may be, and probably is, as good as any for military purposes, but it does not stand out pre-eminently first, as might be inferred from Colonel Seely's words. Moreover progress in aeroplane construction is not a question of years or even months. Every week nearly produces some new development tending to make the best machine of to-day, a back-number before many months have sped. If the military air service is to be effective, it must never stand still and hug the fond delusion that it has got the best, it must ever be trying to get one better. Comparatively speaking aeroplanes are cheap and quickly constructed, which in itself makes for rapid progress. Expense and lengthy periods of building make for slow development. Had Colonel Seely contented himself with saying that our army aeroplane, as selected by the War Office, would stand comparison with any type at present in use for military purposes abroad, he would have been on safe ground, and have avoided much outspoken criticism. But his bold assumption that we lead in aeroplane construction not only invited contradiction in itself, but also threw doubt on the accuracy of some of his other assertions. It is difficult to see, for instance, how the numbers have suddenly jumped up to 101 machines that can fly at the present moment, when two months ago the official reply to a question on the subject gave 26 as the total and only claimed half that number as being available owing to the ban on monoplanes. Assuming that the monoplanes have now been counted in, though they certainly have not improved whilst lying neglected in store, it remains that 75 machines have been added during the last few weeks. This, however, is unlikely, bearing in mind the fact that the squadron that left Aldershot to form the new station at Montrose, went very far from complete in its establishment of machines, and a scratch lot of different types at that. It was also deficient in its motor train, but that is another story. Again as regards the speed attained by one of our biplanes, quoted with much self gratulation by Colonel Seely, there is strong evidence that a small inaccuracy had crept in, and that miles were given instead of kilometers—which was misleading to say the least of it. The suggestion, that in proportion to the strength of our army we are, or at all events, will be within a few months, better equipped with aircraft than any other Power, may possibly be true as regards the expeditionary force, but in view of the responsibilities placed on the Army by the Home Office Regulations for carrying out the Aerial Navigation Act, it will not bear investigation. These were among the most important points that were brought forward for elucidation in the course of debate, but questions cunningly worded, or plainly asked drew no more response than "what I have said, I have said," from the War Minister, or the Irishman's question for question from Mr. Tennant, "Did not the gentleman tell you so?"

FROM THE RANKS.

The "scholarship" scheme to assist officers promoted from the ranks to live on their pay during the three years of five and three-pence a day, has, as might have been expected, given rise to a good deal of comment, especially amongst the class from which a very large proportion of our military officers are drawn. Parents and guardians do not regard the innovation with favour. They are mostly men with limited means, many of them have served themselves, and are really and anxious that their sons and wards should follow the same profession. They think, not without reason, that the term scholarship is simply an excuse to raise the question of a living wage for the junior ranks. As taxpayers they have already contributed to the early education of the ranker, and they look upon it that they will now have, again, as taxpayers, to contribute towards his allowance to enable him to live as a commissioned officer, whilst still having to provide their own youngsters with allowances on the old scale. Taxation for the benefit of the proletariat has increased very rapidly of late years, and presses ever and ever more hardly on those with fixed and limited incomes, under which head the bulk of service men are included. The man, who comes in through the ranks, will, in most cases, have received an education, which has cost nothing or next to nothing to his parents, and will, at once, receive what approximates to a living wage; the man who joins via a public school and Sandhurst will have cost all of £2,000 to his parents at the date of entry and will require another £1,000 before he completes six years' service, when he begins to draw the nine shillings a day, which the War Office considers a living wage; but which as a business proposition only exceeds by £14, the interest on expenditure incurred by his parents in putting him in that position. It will, therefore, not be a matter for surprise, if in the future the number of gentlemen rankers increases; and those who, at present, find difficulty in putting their boys into the service, adopt the alternative and cheaper route. Whatever way it is regarded, the "scholarship" method of getting round the difficulty of the shortage of officers is not entirely satisfactory in that it sets up a differentiation between class and class. When the Osborne judgment rendered it expedient that Labour members should be paid by the State, there was no question of scholarships or any other device, by which the Treasury should be spared in the case of those members of Parliament, to whom the addition of £400 a year to their incomes was immaterial. When it became apparent by the shortage of officers, that, for reasons into which it is unnecessary to go, the supply from existing sources was not sufficient to meet the demand, and that in order to take fresh sources, it was necessary to make the wage a living one, the grant of increased pay should have been made to include all, and not have been restricted to those belonging to the new area of recruitment. This was the simple, straightforward solution, and truly democratic, which the present scheme is not. The essence of democracy is equality for all. If the cost of a general increase of pay could not be faced, and scholarships were the only alternative, then it might well have been recognised that a proportion of scholarships allotted to Sandhurst in addition to those given to the ranks would have very considerably added to the numbers competing for commissions. As it stands, there will be in most regiments, men, to all intents and purposes, drawing different rates of pay for doing the same work. If this difference arose simply from intellectual superiority, or harder work before getting a commission, it would be an honourable distinction, but the manner of its devising under the present scheme precludes this. It will be interesting to watch the result, but I cannot help thinking that a large proportion of those who, in the future will enter by the back door, will be drawn from the class that now attempt the front entrance.

THE SUMPTUARY ALLOWANCE.

As regards the sumptuary laws that Colonel Seely foreshadowed to reduce the cost of living, and so make the stipend of £164 a year suffice for all needs, we have heard the same thing before, not once but many times, and are likely to hear it again and again. Mess expenses, as a rule, especially in Infantry Regiments are by no means extravagant, and despite the rise in all prices compare very favourably with what they used to be. One of the heaviest items in these days is the extra cost involved during manœuvres. This is acknowledged by the War Office in the case of Territorial Officers, who receive a special messing allowance of nine shillings a day on these occasions, whilst the Regular Officer has to make good the difference out of his own pocket without assistance; and it is not for a few days only as in the case of Territorials. The troops that took part in the manœuvres last year had, by the end of the season, put in on an average about three months or more under conditions in which the messing allowance would have been passed to Territorials; which gives at War Office rates a total for each officer of some £25, out of pocket on this score alone. As a matter of fact it was a good deal more by the time the various items of extra expenditure were totalled up in all probability it ran to nearly double that amount. Before, therefore, the War Office begin to talk of reduction of expenses by commanding officers, it would be well, if they looked into little items like manœuvre expenses, and loss of furniture, both mess and for officers' quarters, for which they are directly or indirectly responsible. It is, however, both easier and cheaper to exhort commanding officers, by memo., to increased economy, and to point out their personal responsibility, and the dire effect on their prospects in the service, if they fail to keep down expenses to the level of the purse of the least allowanced subaltern.

THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

Mr. Churchill's speech introducing the Navy Estimates was well worthy of his reputation. He took everybody into his confidence, including Admiral Von Tirpitz. He reviewed the situation clearly, did not attempt to make light of the difficulties, external from the pressure of competition of foreign armaments, or internal from the congestion of the shipyards with heavy orders and the shortage of skilled labour. He set forth our present condition and forecasted the relative naval strengths of the Powers that count within the next few years. He explained the views of the Admiralty, on which the programme was based, and assured his audience of the adequacy of the provision made. He repeated his words of last year, as regards the standard of numbers and efficiency. It was necessary to maintain, he proved that it was being maintained, and asserted that it would be maintained in future; this being so, he suggested for the consideration of our rivals on the sea that the time had come to propose a holiday in shipbuilding. Such a holiday would in no way affect relative strengths. It would be a saving in money all round, by which all would be the gainers, and no one would lose in naval efficiency, whilst if the holiday were not taken the proportion of naval strength would remain the same, though several millions of pounds would have been spent, which might have been more usefully employed. No one will question the truth contained in the suggestion but it has been made before without effect. German comment suggests that Mr. Churchill's desire for a holiday is not entirely unconnected with the congestion in the British yards, which, as he explained at some length, reduced the amount of work that could be put into the battleships, both of this and last year's programme and compelled him to ask for less money than would, otherwise, have been required, lest he should be reducing the National Debt instead of increasing our naval superiority. Obviously, therefore, a holiday

(*Continued on page* 9.)

THE PERSIAN OUTRAGES.

PUNISHMENT FOR ECKFORD MURDER.

REBELS SUBDUED AND STRONGHOLD DESTROYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 14.

The Persian Legation announces that Government troops have subdued the Boer Ahmadi rebels, who were responsible for the murder of Captain Eckford, and have destroyed their stronghold.

Pressure has been brought to bear on Mohammed Ali Khan for the surrender of the authors of the attack on Consul Smart and Captain Eckford, and the Government hope that the culprits will soon be apprehended.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

PEACE EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

LONDON, April 13.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* dwells on the unanimous resolve of the Powers not to allow the decision on essential points of the peace negotiations to be taken out of their hands.

The journal adds that Montenegro and Servia have not yet intimated their definite abandonment of the determination to capture Scutari, but diplomacy is continuing its efforts to end the attacks, and ensure Scutari remaining part of Albania.

BELGRADE, April 13.

The Russian *communique* has caused a very strong impression here. The general opinion is that peace is a question of days only. Merchants are preparing to resume business, which has been suspended for six months.

SOFIA, April 14.

The reply of the Powers to the Balkan States has been presented. It confirms the forecast issued on the 10th. inst., regarding the Thracian frontier, the Aegean Islands and financial questions.

LONDON, April 14.

Servia, while agreeing to suspend her attacks on Scutari, insists that the Turkish garrison shall cease hostilities. Otherwise she will resume fighting. Consequently, Turkey has ordered the commander of Scutari to adopt a passive attitude.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

EARLY VISIT OF M. POINCARE TO THE KING.

LONDON, April 14.

M. Poincare, the French President, will pay an official visit to London on the 23rd of June, when he will be the guest of the King.

It is understood that M. Poincare will be entertained for three days at Buckingham Palace. Importance is attached to the visit as strengthening the Anglo-French *Entente*, and is regarded with pleasure in France in view of King George's visit to Berlin in May.

SUSPECTED TRAGEDY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF WEALTHY AMERICAN.

LONDON, April 14.

The disappearance of a wealthy American, Mr. Joseph Wilberforce Martin, after parting from several well-to-do friends at the Automobile Club, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, has taken a serious aspect.

It is known that Mr. Martin carried a large sum in bank-notes. His pocket-book emptied except for some valueless papers, also his opera-hat, have been found in a street southward of Hungerford Bridge. His friends are offering £500 reward for news of him.

RUBBER SENSATION.

AMERICAN COMPANY FILES ITS PETITION.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The New York Commercial Company of Rubber Importers has filed its petition in bankruptcy. Its liabilities are five million dollars, and it has no assets. It is explained, however, that the assets are set at nothing for purposes of the bankruptcy proceedings. Actually they are said to be considerable.

LATE COL. ASTOR'S WEALTH.

LONDON, April 14.

The estate of Colonel Astor, who was drowned in the "Titanic" disaster, has been valued at £17,443,338.

LADY-CLIFFORD'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, April 14.

Lady Clifford, who was taken ill with yellow fever on March 13, at Government House, Accra, has arrived in England. Her ladyship is still extremely weak, but is convalescent.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, April 12.

The Duchess of Connaught is gaining strength. It is understood that Her Royal Highness will not accompany the Duke back to Canada in May.

ATTACK ON A KING.

SPANISH MONARCH FIRED UPON.

HIS MAJESTY'S WONDERFUL COOLNESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, April 13.

As King Alfonso was returning from a review to-day, three shots were fired as the King passed in front of the Bank of Spain.

The King was unhurt, but His Majesty's horse was wounded in the chest.

The assailant, who was a young Catalonian, was arrested.

MADRID, April 14.

King Alfonso's assailant dashed at the King out of the crowd and seized the horse's bridle with his left hand, while with the right he pulled out a pistol. King Alfonso, realising his danger, made the horse rear, the bullet thus striking the animal. Meanwhile, a policeman had rushed forward, and after the first shot threw the miscreant down. The latter fired two more shots, but the policeman managed to deflect the pistol and the bullets went into the air.

The King displayed admirable coolness, and was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd, which seized the policeman and carried him shoulder-high.

King Alfonso returned to the Palace and jocularly related the incident to the Queen and the Queen-Mother.

The King and Queen subsequently appeared on the balcony of the Palace, where they received an enthusiastic and affectionate demonstration from the crowd.

THE BELGIAN STRIKE.

LONG NOTICE MILITATES AGAINST SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 14.

The Belgian strike is being watched with the greatest interest as typifying the struggle between the Socialists and the *bourgeoisie*. It is pointed out that the fact of the strike having been threatened for so long, thus giving the authorities and employers ample time to make preparations, militates against its success, while the decision of 85,000 Christian trade unionists not to strike prevents it from being really a general strike.

Meanwhile, a hundred thousand employees are now idle, and the Socialists predict that five hundred thousand will be out in a few days. There is little excitement generally.

Optimists predict that the strike will collapse within a fortnight, while some hope that after the first bloodshed, the King will intervene and compel the franchise concession, which is demanded.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

She Public Services are working in a normal way. One-third of the total number of workers in the great industries has gone on strike.

Work in the coal-mines is almost completely stopped, while there is a partial stoppage in the metal industry. Numbers of workers have gone to France for employment.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

REASONS FOR MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, April 14.

Mr. William Woodhard Hornell, formerly of the Indian Educational Service, and now of the Board of Education, has been appointed Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 14.

A "communique" states that on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Hornell, formerly of the Indian Educational Service in Bengal, and now occupying a responsible post at the Board of Education in England, to the Indian Educational Service. Mr. Hornell is also appointed Director of Public Instruction in Bengal for five years. The Government of Bengal and the Government of India contemplate an active policy of improvement and expansion in education in Bengal, particularly in primary and secondary education. For carrying out this policy the Government of Bengal require an officer with special experience and qualifications and knowledge of modern developments in education. While recognising the attainments of officers serving in the province, the local Government considered that none had the special experience and qualifications required. They therefore applied to the Government of India, under the terms of the Government of India Resolution No. 679, dated the 12th September 1906, and suggested the appointment of Mr. Hornell, who possessed in an exceptional degree the experience and qualifications required, for a period of five years only in order to carry out the desired reforms. The Government of India, while recognising the attainments of several members of the Indian Educational Service, were unable in the special circumstances of Bengal, at this juncture, to make a suitable selection from the ranks of the Indian Educational Service in other Provinces. Their decision involves no departure from the declared policy, the procedure of which has been strictly followed and certainly no reflection on the professional capacity of the members of the Indian Educational Service. It was governed solely by the peculiar needs of Bengal at the present time. Mr Hornell having been in touch with modern developments of education in England, and having served as Inspector and Assistant Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, has exceptional qualifications for the post. Indeed, another local Government has recently applied for his services as Director of Public Instruction in that province.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, April 14.

The Admiralty has established aircraft stations at Harwich and Yarmouth.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

ALL FEAR OF STRIKE OVER.

DRIVERS REFUSE TO JOIN THE GUARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 14.

With reference to the statement that a strike on the M. and S. M. Railway is imminent, enquiry here goes to show that this is quite untrue. The drivers have distinctly told the guards that their determination is not to participate in the strike, if it is resolved upon. In Madras, only three railway employes are members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and consequently the influence of possible strikers is almost *nil*. The statement that the Railway Company are training soldiers with a view to working the trains in case of a strike, is absolutely false. A few soldiers, according to the military regulation governing railways, have been trained during the past eighteen months, but their number at present is only four.

The Agent, in an interview said that he had absolutely no fear of a strike, and at the same time he was carefully considering the grievances of the men.

ROYAPURAM, April 14.

To mark the termination of the threatned strike of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Royapuram station, is profusely decorated. A treat is being given to the children of the Indian employees of the Railway and placards appear in the passages with inscriptions, such as "Long live the Agent."

A railway official, on being interviewed said that Guard Buckley would not be re-instated, and there was no likelihood of the strike movement materialising, the men fully relying on the promise of the Agent to look into their grievances.

It is stated at the offices of the Amalgamated Society in Bombay, that while the men in Madras have shown a strong inclination to strike and to insist on the re-instatement of Buckley, Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary, has done his utmost to dissuade them from such an action, which he regards a still-advised.

BURMO-CHINESE RAILWAY.

DISCUSSION OF PRESENT PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 12.

The question of railway from Burma to China, which has been raised once more by the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, who are preparing to take this matter up to the Secretary of State, came before the Burma Chamber of Commerce at their last meeting. The Chairman explained that he had gone into this question, and found that there were possible railway routes from Burma to China. The first of these was a line from Bhamo to Tengyues, a distance of 120 miles. This line might conceivably pay only a small return on the capital outlay, but its ultimate extension to Talifu was not hopeful because the country beyond was extremely difficult and there was no particular trade to be tapped. The second possible route was the Northern Shan States Railway from Mondalay past Maymyo and on to Lashio. This was not a promising line and there were those who felt that it should never have been built at all. The third possibility of railway connection from Burma to China was to be found in the Southern Shan States in a line from Thazi to Taunggyi, which might be extended eventually into China via Kengtong. This line deserved close attention, as it would pass through a rich country of rolling plains possessing a soil capable of producing crops of almost any description. Moreover, this route probably afforded the easiest alignment into China, and would possibly merit construction sooner or later, but the present unsettled state of China, particularly on the Burma frontier, rather forced railway proposals into the background at present.

It was resolved that the Liverpool Chamber be informed that the committee of the Burma Chamber have read in the journal of the London Chamber of Commerce of the interest which the Liverpool Chamber was taking in the matter of a railway from Burma to China, and will fully support any approved scheme that may be adopted for the prupose of furthering railway connection in that direction.

A MAHSUD RAID.

BRITISH OFFICER HURT AND MILITIA KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 14.

A *communique* states:—On the 11th of April a patrol of the Southern Waziristan Militia, under Captain Dodd, came into contact with a raiding gang of Mahsuds in the vicinity of Girni and, after, a sharp fight, three Mahsuds were killed and three captured with five rifles and five bandoliers. The Militia casualties were one naik seriously wounded and Captain Dodd slightly hurt.

One of the Mahsuds killed was a notorious raider.

TROOPS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The Central India Horse from Shiraz have arrived safely at Kazarun and expect to reach Borasjun to-day.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

NEED FOR INDIANS OF GOOD BIRTH.

EVIDENCE OF SIR LOUIS DANE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 14.

At the resumed enquiry of the Public Services Commission, this morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Nawab Bahram Khan was the first witness examined. He deposed in Urdu, and stated that whereas in the open competitive test of the Civil Service examination, candidates of ordinary family often succeeded, their authority in the districts was not generally acceptable to the people. In his opinion the same practice might be followed as was in force in the days of the East India Company. He was opposed to a simultaneous examination. If, however, it was proposed to hold an examination in India, the test should not be one merely of scholastic attainments, but attention should be paid to the family and birth of the candidates.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Barron, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, next gave evidence on behalf of the Lieut.-Governor. He stated that the Lieut.-Governor thought that the present system of recruitment with a high age-limit, and probation in India was not quite suitable. He was opposed to a simultaneous examination for several reasons, the chief among which was that the present political condition in India would hardly justify any attempt to weaken the administration; the minor difficulties were that adequate arrangements could not be made for "viva voce" examination, and unless a proper system of registration of birth where introduced, very little reliance could be placed on the stated age of a boy of ordinary Indian parentage. The Lieut.-Governor was not in favour of selection in India for admission to the Civil Service. Any such system would involve dispensing with the prolonged course of training in England, which was essential in order that candidates should become imbued with the proper tone required in the Service. Sir Louis Dane did not approve of any separate method of recruitment for the Judicial Service. He would revive the statutory Civil Service with the modification that candidates should be selected from the members of the Provincial Service.

On the conclusion of Mr. Barron's evidence two more witnesses, Hon. Mr. Ram Saran Dass, zemindar and contractor and Mr. Syed Mehdi Shah, Honorary Magistrate, were examined. The former stated that twenty-five per cent. of the appointments should be reserved for Indians. He thought that the defects in the present system of recruitment might be satisfactorily removed by the introduction of simultaneous examination. As regards promotions from the Provincial Civil Service, full effect should be given to the recommendations of the Aitchison Public Services Commission, Cross-examined, he said he would attach some importance to communal representation in the Provincial Service, but not in the Civil Service.

Mr. Mehdi Shah said, the continuation of examination in England was necessary at present in order to give a chance to Indian students to get a training in the higher Western atmosphere. Cross-examined, he thought that if simultaneous examination were introduced, the antagonism between Hindus and Mahomedans would increase. He was examined in Urdu.

The Commission here rose for the day.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* takes exception to the report of the after-dinner speech of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, delivered at the Punjab Association Club, and published in the *Tribune*, as giving his own version of, and opinions on questions yet to be decided by the Commission, and calls for an explanation.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

MOTION AT UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 14.

At the Council meeting to-day, his Honour the Lieut.-Governor presided. After the interpollations, the Hon. Dr. Sapru moved a resolution that his Honour be pleased to move H. E. the Viceroy to create an Executive Council, and in doing, that so, he said "all the provinces wanted it, even the Moslem League now favoured it. Such a Council would relieve the Lieut.-Governor of much of the work.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali, in supporting the resolution, said that Indians were so eager for it that they would be satisfied, even if no Indian were appointed to the Council.

His Honour said the work of the Lieut.-Governor was heavy, but he was able to cope with it while he had health and capable secretaries. He opposed the motion. He said that it was neither the time nor the place to discuss it. If it was desired to have the Executive Council, the Governor-General had to be satisfied that it was necessary. The approval of the Secretary of State had to be obtained, and the matter would be discussed in Parliament. If the Local Government were to accept the motion, it would be committing itself to an expression of opinion which it had no right at present to publish.

Dr. Sapru asked for a ballot and eth voting was found to be equal.

His Honour decided bat the motion had been lost.

The Council rose at 5 p. m., and will sit again to-morrow for discussion of the Budget.

A RAILWAY FIRE.

STATION BUILDINGS ABLAZE.

LOUD EXPLOSION OF GAS CYLINDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 14.

A serious fire broke out at the Secunderabad Railway station at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, when the parcels-office and booking-office were on fire.

Owing to the prompt manner, in which the fire-picquets of the 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry and the 109th Infantry turned out, the fire was confined to the building at the west end of the platform, where the parcels, police, and cash checking offices were situated. These have been completely gutted. Happily the money in them (several thousands of rupees) was saved by the prompt action of Inspector Bayley of the Railway Police and Storekeeper Burnett.

It is stated that the fire appliances on the railway premises were not in good order. There was also a lack of of water. Owing to the absence of telephonic communication with the town of Secunderabad it was quite three quarters of an hour before the steam fire-engine arrived from the Cantonment.

Traffic has now been restored

A remarkable feature of the fire was the occurrence of frequent and loud reports. These, it was discovered, were due to the exploding of steel carbonic acid gas cylinders in the parcels-office. Pieces of steel were hurled through the air, one piece penetrating the roof of the goods-shed 100 yards away. Fortunately only two policemen were slightly injured.

It has been ascertained that only 16 parcels have been saved out of 300 standing in the parcels-office.

SWEDISH STEAM-SHIP LINE.

DIRECT SERVICE TO INDIAN PORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

With a view to increasing facilities for trade between Sweden and India, Burma and Ceylon, a new service of steamers is being inaugurated from Europe to Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon. Hitherto it has been found that Swedish factories lose considerable orders on account of their inability to compete with countries having direct communication with India, and it is believed that the new service will amply supply what has been a long-felt want. The new line is being promoted by Mr. Dan Bestrom, a well-known Gothenburg ship-owner and director of the Swedish East Asiatic Company. The steamers employed in the service will load at one or two ports in Northern Sweden, and will complete taking in cargo at Gothenburg and Christiania. It is felt that there will be no difficulty in obtaining return cargoes, such as cereals from Bombay, jute from Calcutta etc. There is already a Swedish line, which makes Colombo one of its ports of call, but it is stated that these vessels receive all the cargo they can carry, and the necessity has therefore been established for a special line. The promoters of the new service are now arranging for agencies at various ports, and as soon as this is settled, the first outward steamer from Sweden to India will start on its inaugural trip.

"BOMB-LETTERS" IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Two more "bomb-letters" have been sent to Europeans, the recipients being Mr. F. R. M. Whitty, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. A. Monteath, President, Chamber of Commerce. The envelope addressed to Mr. Whitty was opened by his peon, who found a brown paste inside it, which was sent to the police. The envelope addressed to Mr. Monteath was opened in the ordinary course, and on discovery of the brown paste, the police were informed. The police believe that the material in both the envelopes was the same as was enclosed in the letters to the editors of Anglo-Indian papers, on the 18th of March. Fortunately, in both the cases, the discovery was made before any explosion.

TATA INSTITUTE ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April 14.

The proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry regarding the affairs of the Tata Research Institute, which meets at the Indian Institute of Science to-morrow, to go into its constitutional and other difficulties are reported to be of a confidential nature. Sir Henry Griffin, chairman, and other members of the Committee have arrived at Bangalore.

APPLICATION FOR RESTRAINT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr Justice Fletcher, an application was made on behalf of the Universal Life Assurance Company for a rule on Jogesh Chandra Sirkar, Secretary and Director of the Company, to show cause why he should not be restrained from interfering with the management of the company. It was alleged that he brought a gang of bud-mashes and drove the other directors out of the office.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

WHITE WOMEN SLAVES.

WHEAT HARVEST.

ANTARCTIC METEOROLOGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, March 30.

Startling revelations concerning the fate of white women who marry Afghans and trans-border Pathans, and subsequently accompany them to their native land, are contained in a communication received by the Department of External Affairs from the Indian Government. It is stated that it is no uncommon practice for these men who visit the Commonwealth for purposes of trade or camel-driving to marry European women while here. Such marriages are contracted by husbands merely as a business transaction, and are as a rule fraught with eventual misery for the wives. These Afghans and Pathans deceive the women with lying stories of the magnificence and comforts of their homes, of their status in their own country, and of the future life of their wives there. In this way women are induced to marry, and accompany them back across the north-western frontier of India, where they are promptly sold to the highest bidder. Each miserable woman is thereafter doomed to a life of close imprisonment under most barbarous conditions and when her attractions wane she becomes simply a household slave. She lives and dies within the walls of a harem without hope of communication with her relations at home. On arrival in India these women are usually veiled. It is difficult to estimate how many are taken across the border but even when they are taken openly it is impossible for the frontier officials to interfere, as the wemen go willingly and are regularly married and even were it legally possible to stop them it would be difficult to arrange for their maintenance in India and transhipment back to their homes.

RECORD WHEAT YIELD.

The Government Statistician estimates that New South Wales harvested this season a record wheat crop of 30,132,500 bushels, or 5,767,000 bushels in excess of the progress estimate made in December last. "Although the final results of the harvest are not yet available, it has been possible, Mr. Trivett says, "to prepare a progress report based mainly on the actual returns obtained by the farmers. In some districts the collection has not been completed, but the outstanding returns have been estimated on the basis of those already received, so that estimate is subject to revision when the returns have been checked finally.

"In December last it was estimated that 2,227,900 acres would produce 24,365,000 bushels, but for some time past it has been realised that the actual production was considerably understated, as the yields over a very wide area have exceeded all the expectations of the wheat growers generally. The quantities of wheat already brought to Sydney and the record stackings at country stations practically confirm the correctness of the figures. The production of wheat this year constitutes an absolute record, being 1,600,000 bushels in excess of the previous highest yield—for the season 1910-11, when 28,532,000 bushels were harvested. The production gives an average of 13·8 bushels per area for the State, but over a very considerable area an average yield of 20 bushels and over has been obtained. The season was much later than usual in many districts, and harvesting operations were much retarded by heavy rains, especially in the southern portion of the State. The yields, however, have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations formed in December last."

SHIRT SLEEVES IN CHURCH.

Mr. Gilruth, Administrator of the Northern Territory, on arrival in Melbourne was asked about the statement that he compelled members of his administrative staff to wear uncomfortable uniforms in hot weather, while he attended churchinhis shirt sleeves. "There is not a word of truth in the statement: It is ridiculous," he replied. "I have never made any rules whatever with regard to dress. Those who know me know that it is not my style to do these things. When Dr. Bevan, of Adelaide was passing through Darwin he conducted a memorial service in connection with the death of Captain Scott. It is a common thing for the ladies of Darwin to wear shirt blouses, and I saw them going to church in this attire. If it was good enough for them I concluded that a shirt with a soft collar was good enough for me to attend church in. I did so. I have no intention of being uncomfortable when I go to church. I say this without the faintest disrespect to the church and what it stands for. My ideas as to dress in the Northen Territory conform to the needs of the situation. It is admittedly a hot climate. Why should we not make life as comfortable as we can there? So far from enforcing uncomfortable attire upon the members of the administration staff, I have encouraged an opposite rule. At the "at home" given by me some time ago, when many residents were the guests of Mrs. Gilruth and myself, men presented themselves in singlets and without coats. It was perhaps carrying the thing a bit too far, but there is no denying the fact that it was easy and comfortable. Neither my wife nor myself had the heart to take exception to this mode of attire, and these guests were as warmly welcomed by us as any of those who were more magnificently arrayed. It was a cosmopolitan gathering, and neither the time nor the occasion to lay down hard and fast rules. The officials really were just what they like, and I think that in doing so they are obviously showing common sense. The future of no man in the Northern Territory will be jeopardised by insistence on the wearing of a stiff collar, a stiff uniform, or even a stiff demeanor.

IMPORTANT METEOROLOGICAL WORK.

Meteorological investigations constituted in the Dr. Mawson's Expedition the special department of Mr. Moyes, and Mr. Kennedy's time was chiefly occupied in magnetic work. "My job," remarked Mr. Moyes in an interview, "was one of the few that bad weather could not hinder. I think both the magnetic and meteorological work was highly successful. We experienced wonderful storms and snowfalls, and extraordinary ranges of temperature and atmospheric preasure. There was a difference in the range of pressure of over 2 in, with a range of temperature of 84 deg. Many a gale reached a velocity of over 100 miles an hour. I think the meteorological data gathered will prove of importance to Australia. The prevailing wind was East-South-East, and it probably has a good deal to do with the strong southerly gales that occur in Australia. A few weeks ago Mr. Mawson sent a wireless message fro Adelic Land concerning a terrible blizzard they were having. Soon after the news reached Macquarie Island the same blizzard arrived there, and it was not long before the storm was felt at Sydney. We were steaming about for 12 or 13 weeks before Wild's party established a base. On the day we sighted land 20 miles off, we had made up our minds that we would have to return home without having accomplished our object, and you can well imagine that our spirits were down in our boots. The glacier on which we took up our quarters was 150 miles. long. It was 30 miles wide at our base, but the average width would be nearer 50 miles. The surface fairly flat and the nearest land was 15 miles distant.

THE STRAIGHT ROUTE RAILWAY.

There has been considerable controversy in Syndey during the past week concerning the transcontinental straight-route railway to the Northern Territory. Mr. J. C. Watson, in an address, advocated the postponement of this line and the continued concentration of money and effect at the north and tropical end of the country. The Sydney press seized upon the opportunity to counsel delay, and incidentaly referred to the unreasonable demands of South Australia that the obligations of the Northern Territory Transfer Act should be observed. Mr. David J. Gordon, M.H.R., who was in Sydney at the time, sent the following letter to the press there.—"Mr. J. C. Watson, who believes that the Northern Territory is a land of rich resources, says there is no need to connect it with the south by a railway for some time!" The ex-leader of the Federal Labour Party must realise that 'time-is-not-ripe' policy involves:—(1) Repudiation of a contract confirmed by Parliament; (2) the continued isolation of nearly the whole of the Territory, thus compelling the use of ancient and costly means of inland transportation; and (3) the concentration of expenditure and efforts at development in the tropical coastal district—admittedly the most difficult of the many problems to be solved. People who think that Darwin is the Northern Territory will agree with Mr. Watson that improved transportation by sea is all that is necessary. But the Territory extends southwards through the heart of the continent, to the 26th paralled of south latitude—say, a thousand miles—while its breadth is over nine hundred miles! The bulk of this vast empty region is within the temperate zone. Is nothing to be done for 'some time' to develop the resources of this habitable heritage—Southern 'Northern' Territory, or Central Australia, where problems peculiar to the tropics have not to be faced? Settlers in Central Australia, hundreds of miles from any base, are forced to employ the same method of transportation as were available in the time of Moses—camels—and pay £50 a ton freight on goods! Is this to continue indefinitely, and all the expenditure of money and effort centralised in Darwin and its neighborhood? Similar arguments to those employed by Mr. Watson were used when transcontinental railways were projected in the United States and Canada. They have been repeated in every Australian State whenever railway extension was advocated. There is only one way to develop the Northern Territory and that is on the same plan as every inland district in Australia has been exploited, viz, by building railways from some base where settlement is already assured. The Territory cannot be developed from the tropic southwards, but it can and should be peopled from the temperate regions northwards when the familiar Australian industrial evolution will be repeated—(1) pastoral; (2) agricultural and (3) mining and subsidiary industries. To attempt anything else is to court disaster after having wasted valuable time and millions of money. After personal investigation, I have no hesitation in saying that the most promising country in Territoria, as I prefer to call the misnamed Northern Territory, is in its southern parts Central Australia. That should be the first point of industrial attack."

MELBOURNE UNEMPLOYED.

A deputation from representatives of unemployed, and accompained by some members of the Trades Hall, appealed to the Prime Minister to-day to find work, and to use his influence to stop immigration to Australia. It was asserted that the unemployed in and around Melbourne numbered 4,000, and the Federal Government ought to instruct the High Commissioner to make a public announcement that there were no vacancies in Victoria for artisans or tradesmen. It was urged that the Government ought to stretch the Constitution in order to find work for those who needed it.

Mr. Fisher, in reply, said the Commonwealth was governed by a majority of the people on a democratic basis. The Federal Government had no power outside certain constitutional limits. They could expend money voted by Parliament on specified works. The works authorised would be pushed on with at once. He could not promise that any extra constitutional measures would be used. Action of that sort would mean more than the deputation had in mind. The community must either be governed by its rule or have no government at all. He did not think that the time had come in a democratic country to talk like that. It was deplorable to have this unemployed trouble. The Commonwealth had nothing to do with the land or the railway, or the waterways. Within their powers he would promise that the Government would speedily do all they could. He had not heard from other parts of the Commonwealth that the labor market was congested which was rather a happy state of affairs. The point had been raised that people were coming here under misapprehension. He (Mr. Fisher) could not sit in judgment on the State Government in that matter. Criticism by one Goverment of the doings of another would lead to chaos. He promised to look into the question of having one Labor Bureau for the whole Commonwealth. A Trades Hall might be a convenient place to establish it. He thought the unemployed trouble was only a passing phase. Australia, as a whole was never more productive.

A.

* [By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

PEOPLES' FREE READING ROOM.

In the annual report of the Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, the Trustees that during the period the popularity and usefulness of the library have been well maintained and the number of readers has continued to—increase. The attendance as a whole has been satisfactory, the daily number of readers who attended the reading-room being about 300. The room was overcrowded especially during morning and evening, and the want of further accommodation was felt. It is—gratifying to note that the generous donor, Sheth Damoderdas Gordhandas, has at last succeeded in purchasing a suitable house for the library in a central and convinient locality in the vicinity of the present situation, wherein the library will be located, after alterations being made, in the near future.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

STANDING ACCOMMODATION IN TRAMCARS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of letter dated 1st February 1913, from the Managing Director, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, on the subject of standing compartments for the information of the Corporation and requesting the favour of their approval to the proposals of the Managing Director. It was quite impossible, the Commissioner added, to run sufficient cars to carry the rush of traffic in the morning and evening, and the necessity for allowing a certain proportion of the passengers standing-room, only at such times, had been recognised on all systems in large cities. The proportion that would be seated would still be two thirds, which was larger than that allowed on the other systems mentioned in Mr. Rimington's letter. The Commissioner stated that he had no doubt that the arrangement proposed would be of real convenience to passengers during the crowded hours of traffic.

The letter has been published already.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved that the letter be referred to the Tramway Committee.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar, according to previous notice, moved as an amendment : (1) That it is to be regretted that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. is not in a position to cope with the growing demand of the Bombay public, by running an increased number of tram-cars; (2) that the Corporation does not sanction the present proposal of the Tramways Company to have a standing-compartment in any tramcar, unless the company issues half-anna tickets to the passengers standing, as well as to children under ten years, whether sitting or standing in every car of the company; (3) that subject to the aforesaid resolution 2, under no circumstances the number of bogie cars with a standing-compartment, accommodating not more than twenty passengers, shall exceed fifty ; (4) that the Corporation does not sanction the closing of the central entrances on such bogie cars ; (5) that in future no extension of the tramlines will be sanctioned until the company runs at least 250 cars on the lines hitherto sanctioned.

In moving the amendment, Mr. Navalkar said, that if 100 bogey cars were to be converted so as to contain a standing-compartment, it would mean that they would unseat about a thousand passengers. Mr. Navalkar suggested that if the company could not increase the number of cars, then it must reduce the amount of fare of persons who had to stand. If the Corporation were to consult the convenience of the travelling public, they should not sanction the company's proposal. The company might attach a trailer to the cars, to increase the accommodation or carrying capacity and the number of cars with standing-compartment should not exceed fifty. Children were not treated in the manner they used to be, and he would ask the Corporation to insist upon the company reducing the fares of children. The central entrance should not be closed because no accidents could be attributed to it ; on the contrary, it was found that accidents were caused by the hurry and haste in passing the halting stations, and enough time not being given to passengers to alight.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry said, that the company wanted to make as much profit as possible, by increasing the carrying-capacity of their cars, as far as possible. At present when passengers desired to stand, the conductors would not allow them to. Accidents occurred because, when such passengers were told to get down, the cars were not stopped. There generally rose a dispute when the passenger would not get out until the car stopped, and the conductor asking for a further fare.

The Commissioner explained that the impression of Mr. Mistry and Mr. Navalkar was that the Tramway Company had come to them for sanction in order to increase their income or for their own benefit, which was wrong. There was a growing desire on the part of the travelling public to be taken to their destination quickly and they would prefer to stand if there was not enough seating accommodation. It was with a view to carrying passengers quickly and more expediently that the standing compartments were made. It was unreasonable therefore to ask the Tramway Company to take a less fare than they were entitled to charge. Again, it was not possible to put more than a certain number of cars on the lines in one hour. At present, the company were running as many cars as the lines could take. The Glasgow Corporation, who were running their own cars, could not increase the number for the same reason. Standing-accommodation was allowed on tramcars in all civilized cities, and Mr. Navalkar remarked that it was degrading to stand in a car. If people did not want to stand, they could wait until another car followed up, but why should they make people stand in the burning sun or heavy rains when they wanted to stand? The suggestion to make the conductor see that no one mounted or disembarked from the car when it was in motion, and other similar suggestions, meant delay.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that approval be granted to the proposals contained therein. He thought that instead of referring it to the Committee and losing time, they could straightway dispose of the matter in the Corporation.

Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was in favour of sending it to the committee, where full consideration could be given to the matter. He suggested that Mr. Navalkar might be appointed on the committee, so that he could also have the opportunity of laying his case before the members of the Tramway Committee.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said that the comparison of route mileage and the number of cars with other cities was fallacious. He was in favour of taking the matter before the Committee.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji suggested that Mr. Navalkar's proposition also might be referred to the Tramway Committee.

Mr. Navalkar thereupon withdrew his amendment, remarking that the Committee would take into consideration his suggestions, while discussing the Commissioner's letter.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that according to the agreement with the Corporation, the Tramway Company could not have introduced the standing-compartment, which he knew had already been provided in ten cars.

The Commissioner replied that in the interests of public convenience he had accorded his approval to the introduction of standing-compartments as an experiment only.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that the Corporation had passed a resolution that no such changes should be made without the Corporation's approval and even the Commissioner should not approve of nor sanction any change. The Commissioner had therefore acted directly against the wishes of the Corporation, and he hoped that he would withdraw his sanction. He could have brought the matter before the Corporation as an urgent item of business.

Sir Pherozeshah, replying on the debate, wished to know if Mr. Sethna would not also withdraw his amedment, as it was desirable to consider all the points bearing on the question.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna withdrew the amendment and the matter was referred to the Tramway Committee.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for information, copy as follows, of a memorandum to his address from the Hydraulic Engineer, who submitted a progress report for the month of January, of "works for increasing and improving the water-supply to Bombay" :—

Raising the Tansa Dam.—Fair progress has been made during the month under report. The work done to date includes 60,000 cubic feet of masonry in Dam ; 155,000 cubic feet of excavation in earth and rock in Dam Extension ; the removal of 101,000 superficial feet of face stones and preparing top surface of dam for new masonry. The labour employed averaged about 700 during the month. The excavation for the Dam Extension on the south side is now practically completed down to the solid rock, and masonry on this portion will be started about the middle of next month.

Widening Embankments.—Good progress has been made during the month. Works are under construction at Nos. 2, 6, 7 and 8 Syphons. The widening on Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Syphons is completed. The total length of widening embankments done to date is 27,000 linear feet. The labour employed has averaged about 1,000 per day.

Steel Main.—Tenders for this work have been called for and will be received up to March 25th next.

Cast-iron Main.—Detailed quantities, etc., for the specification are being prepared, and it is expected, will soon be completed, so that tenders for the supply of cast-iron pipes may be invited in March.

Distribution mains in the City.—(1) 24in. mains in Queens-road and Sandhurst-road. Specification for this work is in hand and will be ready early next month. Tenders for this work can then be invited next March ; (2) 32in. main, DeLisle-road. Tenders for laying this main have been received and the work will probably be started next month; (3) 12in. main, DeLisle-road and Ferguson-road. This work awaits Corporation's sanction. Enlarging and extending Service main, Parel-road. This work awaits Corporation's sanction ; (4) 12in. main, Mahim Bazar-road. It is proposed not to start this work before September next, as it is understood that this road will shortly be straightened and widened.

GARDENS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

According to previous notice, Dr. Dinshaw Master moved :

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to formulate and submit a scheme for gradually providing small, open spaces or gardens in densely populated parts of the city as the finances of the Corporation may permit from year to year."

He said that if the Commissioner would devise some scheme by which about one and a half lakhs of rupees could be spent every year in providing gardens and recreation grounds, it would improve the sanitary condition of such congested localities like Bhuleshwar and Mandvi.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mystry pointed out that it was the function of the Improvement Trust and they might be asked to provide open spaces.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla remarked that the action of the Improvement Trust would only affect the area covered by their schemes only.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that by opening up the congested localities the Trust had done good work in providing open spaces, but he thought that the sum to be spent by the Municipality ought to be good deal larger than one and a half lakhs of rupees.

Dr. Sukhia said that Dr. Dinshaw Master had done very valuable service to the city by bringing forward this motion.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that Dr. Sukhia and Dr Master both forgot that on the motion of Col Collie the Corporation had appointed a committee which was in consultation with the Commissioner considering the question of finding open spaces in the city Both the doctors were members of that Committee The commissioner was asked to furnish certain reports to the Committee and it was waiting for the same. There was no need under the circumstances for Dr Master to press his motion.

The Commissioner said that he had found it a very difficult subject to report upon. He could see from the engineer's reports that only three plots selected for the purpose would cost twenty-one lakhs. When such was the case it was needless to suggest that about a lakh and a half should be set aside every year for the purpose. The plots should not be too small nor should they be in any other locality but that which was in need.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that in most of the large and advanced cities public parks and large gardens owed their existence to the philanthropy of their citizens. He hoped that in Bombay too such philanthropists like Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Jamsetji Wadia or Dinshaw Petit might give them parks and gardens.

Dr. Master then withdrew his motion.

MR. CRERAR'S APPOINTMENT.

The Corporation next Considered as urgent matter the letter of the commissioner suggesting an application being made to Government to approve of the appointment of Mr. J. Crerar as Deputy Commissioner before Mr. Cadell proceeded on leave.

The Commissioner's letter has been published already.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded by Mr Vasantrao A. Dabholkar the Corporation resolved to authorize the President to request Government in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, April 7.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 5th April 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£49',111
Balance to be remitted from 6th April 1913 to 31st March 1914	£21,243,88

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE TALUKDARI BILL.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON SIR RICHARD LAMB.

A deputation of the talukdars of Gujarat who have petitioned Sir Richard Lamb, the member in charge of the Bill, to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the management of talukdari estates in Gujarat, recently waited on the Finance Member at the Secretariat. The following gentlemen composed the deputation :—Jalamsinghji Narsangji of Parbadi, Takalsinghji Narsanji of Tagdi, and Panchanji Godbhai of Kharad.

The talukdar deputation informed Sir Richard that having carefully read and considered the Bill now before the Council, they, the "talukdars," were of opinion that it would, in no way, be beneficial to them, but would, on the contrary, do them harm.

THE TALUKDARS' CONTENTIONS.

The reasons given by the talukdars as to why the Bill would operate disastrously to their interests are as under :—

(1) They were the owners of their lands and that fact had been admitted by Government from time to time; in spite of that nothing to that effect had been stated in the Bill. Government had promised to them from time to time that they would reserve to them a certain percentage of "jama" with a view to acknowledge their right of ownership, and it ought to be distinctly stated in the Bill that a certain percentage of "jama" should be reserved to them ; otherwise, there would be no distinction between them and the "Khalsa" agriculturists.

(2) There should be no survey of their lands, and yet Government had surveyed their lands on three different occasions and every time assessment had increased, their lands had been deteriorating, and Government should, therefore, fix a permanent assessment on a reduced scale.

(3) No assessment should be levied on "Barkhati" lands, which had been granted free of assessment from the beginning.

(4) In spite of their consent, the Talukdari Settlement Officer should not take charge of their estates, for, if that were done, they would become indolent and lazy and their dignity would suffer considerably in the estimation of the agriculturists; besides, there would be a direct conflict between them and the agriculturists at the instigation of Talatis.

(5) There should be no attachment, even if seventy-five per cent. of the partners in the talukdari estate consented to such attachment contrary to the wishes of the other twenty-five per cent.

(6) Clause 18 of the Bill should be altogether omitted; the jurisdiction of determining the issue of unfitness should be vested in the Civil Courts and not in the Executive ; this clause was dreadful indeed, and had caused considerable commotion amongst the talukdars ; if the clause were allowed to remain, no estate would be left unattached.

(7) The jurisdiction of civil courts should not be taken away and the executive should not be vested with the powers of the judiciary. They had been quite satisfied with the work done by the civil courts, so far as they were concerned. As the Talukdari Officer possessed the power of determining the shares of the different talukdars, much time was wasted and the talukdars were mulcted in heavy costs, besides his decisions were never received with satisfaction.

(8) Though they did not spend much on the occasions of marriage and death, yet they were always told that they squandered their estates; and they would consent to any limit being fixed to their expenses in proportion to their income.

(9) The talukdars, whose estates were under attachment, did not receive moneys in time on the occasions of deaths or marriages in the family or during famine, and they were compelled to obtain loans on hard conditions, and they would suggest that those talukdars should be paid first from the income of their estates after deducting the pay of the talatis.

(10) There should be an arrangement, whereby, during famine times as well as on festive occasions, the talukdars whose estates were not under attachment could, on application, receive a loan for a short period from Government for the maintenance of their cattle and their families; or, in the alternative, they should be allowed to borrow moneys on their estates.

(11) As the Girasias, whose estates yielded a small revenue, were not recognised as talukdars, they apprehended that those Girasias would become practically nonentities, and the percentage on "jama" which they received would be stopped besides they would lose several rights of the talukdars thereby causing a friction between the two classes and consequently the unity that now existed among them would suffer considerably ; and they therefore prayed that those Girasias should be reckoned as talukdars. If the Talukdari Settlement Officer found difficulties in his work on account of the management of the smaller estates, the best course was that no such estate should be placed under his management. They contended that the class should not be excluded from the class of talukdars, for otherwise it was likely to have a deliterious effect on them.

(12) The accounts of the estates under the management of the Talukdari Officer should every year be audited by the Accountant-General's department and the talukdar must also be granted inspection of the same, whenever he desires to have it.

(13) Compulsory education ought to be introduced in the 140 villages in the Dhandhuka taluka, there were only thirty-seven schools and in the 55 talukdari villages in the Ghogha taluka, there were only seven schools. They, therefore, submitted that there should be an increase in the number of schools and a high school should be established in a taluk.

(14) Advances of Tagavi should not be made direct to their agriculturists without consulting their wishes and when such advances were made, they should not be held responsible for the same.

(15) In the talukdari estate, the talukdar's personal properties should not be included. If that were done, their industries would suffer very greatly, as in it, at present even their movables were included.

(16) Any agreement that might be entered into by the Talukdari Officer, must be signed, not by that officer alone, but also by the talukdar ; or else, the talukdar should not be held responsible.

(17) Section 20 of Act VI, of 1862 should not be dropped, because it acknowledged their right of ownership of their lands.

In replying to the deputation, Sir Richard Lamb stated that the proposed Bill did not in any way affect their right of ownership. As regards the first objection, i. e., the matter of reservation of a certain percentage of "jama," as nothing relating thereto had been enacted in Act VI of 1888, no mention was made in the present Bill, and Government would continue to recover from them the same amount that was being recovered at present. While Government was not at all desirous of managing the estates of the talukdars, circumstances pointed to the expediency of this procedure.

Referring to "Barkheti" lands, Sir Richard said that the assessment in respect of these would, in future, be recovered from the persons in possession, thereby removing the liability on the talukdars themselves.

As far as the question of unfitness was concerned, that would be determined by the Commissioner of the Division in accordance with clause 18 ; and to try their civil suits, a competent court consisting of a respectable talukdar, a subordinate judge and the talukdari officer would be appointed.

In adverse times such as those of famine, etc., the talukdars could apply to the Settlement Officer, who would either arrange loans for them, or grant the necessary permission to obtain temporary advances on the security of their own estates.

No cost would be incurred on the talukdars on account of compulsory education ; further, there was nothing in the Bill relating to Tagavi advances to agriculturists.

Sir R. Lamb also stated that in regard to the omission of section 20 of Act VI, of 1862, the rights of talukdars had been admitted by other Acts.

DEATH OF "THE WHIP."

UNUSUAL APPEARANCES ON THE STAGE.

By the demise of his mare, The Whip—a daughter of Ard Patrick, winner of the Derby in 1902—Mr. Arthur Collins of Drury Lane Theatre has lost a "classic" winner with a unique record. A few years since, when she was a four-year-old, he purchased her from Mr. William Allison at a Cobham sale for the modest sum of 80 guineas, and shortly afterwards she placed to her credit a sum of money which, had it been realisable on the cheques of Messrs. Weatherby, would have enabled all the shareholders in the Drury Lane company to retire in affluence during the remainder of their lives. For "The Whip," as a drama, ran a countless number of days and nights, and, the animal constantly winning the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes—a sad misnomer for a horserace, seeing that its real is usually double the amount of its face value—must have totalled up a colossal sum in prize money. Horseflesh, however, cannot escape the natural law, and The Whip—the only daughter of Ard Patrick in England, though she had several half-sisters in Germany—is no more. By way of consolation it is pleasant to learn that Mr. Collins possesses a yearling filly whereof The Whip was the dam and Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow the sire, so that, in time to come, when the St. Leger, or some important event not yet exploited at Drury Lane, shall be placed on the boards the achievements of the departed mare may be eclipsed by those of her descendant.

Thoroughbreds on the stage in racing dramas are no novelty but people began to stare a bit when such animals as Roquefort and Voluptuary—the undoubted genuine winners of the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase—were engaged twenty years since to represent in town and country the conquering equine heroes in "The Prodigal Daughter," wherein the famous cross-country struggle was partly reproduced. Nearly 300 years ago, in James Shirley's comedy, "Hide Park," horses were brought on the stage of Drury, but these had been long forgotten when the Victoria Theatre, in 1863, put up "The Vendetta," with a real racehorse, and that fine actress, Lydia Foote, playing the part of Dick Flick, the honest jockey. The first hit with a racing drama was undoubtedly made by "Flying Scud" at the Holborn in 1866, for all London went to see George Belmore, as Nat Gosling—a pleasing alias for the great Nat Flatman—carry off the Derby under conditions calculated to reduce the members of the Jockey Club to convulsions. History is curiously written in sporting plays, and when the veteran rider sang:

'Twas in' 24 I won the Oaks,
And then they put me up
To ride Sir Tatton's little mare,
As took the Chester Cup

nobody trouble to point out that the Cheshire contest of 1824 took place before the Epsom race, and that the victorious jockey on the Roodee was a gentleman by the name of Robinson. Since 1866 racing pieces have multiplied, and the movable "platform", with—apparently—running horses became quite an institution after the late Neil Burgess introduced it, in America, in 1888. The original Flying Scud—described on the bills as "Hurricane—Sunshine"—was alleged to have been a beast named Chattanooga, formerly the property of Mr. Naylor, a pillar of the Turf at that period. One of the characters "made up" after the late Harry Goater, who rode Chevalier d'Industrie in a bygone Derby and doubled his weight in two years. For fear the likeness might be recognised, the sensitive horseman would never see the play.

REALISM.

Realism is not the draw to-day that it was in the "sixties." A real cab in "The Great City" at Drury Lane in 1867 was considered to be a marvellous achievement, although it had actually been anticipated long before at the East-end in a piece named "Fifty Years of a Cabman's Life". Nevertheless, the public dearly loved to behold the live animal between the shafts, and Mr. Romaine Callender carried illusion to the breaking-point when he introduced into a drama of his own writing called "Always Ready," a venerable gentleman who was knocked down by a hansom—an ambition difficult of convincing accomplishment. The "trick" cab has altogether supplanted the real article as a vehicle of "drawing" power, and the collapsible omnibus shown by the Hanlon Lees at the Gaiety created more laughter than all the realistic conveyances ever invented. As for real racehorses though of less distinguished lineage than The Whip, deceased, they have been numerous enough. Mr Leonard Boyne, now, unhappily, temporarily laid aside by illness, has ridden a few, and that ever delightful artist, Miss Kate Bishop (who might find some difficulty in accommodating herself to the weight at this moment), was the pilot of Jack-in-the-Box when he won the Canterbury Steeplechase in "The Odds," at the Holborn, forty-three years ago. John Douglass, Mr. Elliston, and Miss Louise Cove—to mention only a few—have shown troops of thoroughbreds in their habits as they raced. Probably there have been in past times animals less tenderly nurtured than the Whip, whose loss Mr. Collins is now regretting. Though she won the Newmarket race nightly, an "understudy" was provided for her in the preceding railway collision scene. For a daughter of Ard Patrick to risk even the mimic dangers which—in actual life—overtook poor Klarikoff, after running for the Derby of 1861, would have been too much.

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VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery annual prize-giving came off last evening in the Town Hall, which was beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. General Gorringe, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, distributed the prizes and there was a large attendance. Amongst those present were :—General Gorringe, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, Col. the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor, Major Alexander, R. A., Mr. Percival, R. A., Mr. Beckett, R.A., Mr. Curtis, R.A., Major Hawes, B. V. A., Major Wilson, Captain Stevenson, 2nd Rajputs, Mr. Allum, B.V.A., Mr. B. Chambers, B. V. A., Mr. Schewduma and Mr. Fasken, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Lt.-Col. Hon. Hill Trevor opened the proceedings by thanking General Gorringe for his presence that evening. He thanked the General for his kindness, courtesy and help on possible occasions. The Colonel then referred to work done by the Company, specially referring to their training in the Camp at Mahaluxmi and he hoped that the members of the Corps would take up the suggestions of the Inspecting Officer. Next year he hoped to make better arrangements for their camp. He then referred to the indifference of some of the members in turning out on the parade and drill exercise. He said that the Volunteer Artillery should be the finest volunteer corps in Bombay and hoped that the rule to strike off the names of such members from the roll as did not turn up on the parade would be appreciated as his opinion was that the number, the Corps represented, should be the number of the efficients. He regretted that the Institute started at the headquarters was not taken benefit of as much as he wished. He believed that if the members gave up some of the pleasures and attended the drill exercise and parade and applied their lisure to acquire efficiency, he was sure their corps would be one of the best corps in the country. Rivalry and competition materially aided them to become efficient and for rivalry and competition they were helped by the commanding officers of the Sherwood Foresters, the B. V. R., and the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers and on some occasions, by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers. He thanked every one individually for the assistance rendered to himself and the Corps. He hoped the officers would do their best to help their men in acquiring efficiency. He then requested General Gorringe to distribute the prizes.

General Gorringe, addressing the assembly, expressed the same hope that Col. Hon. Hill Trevor did, namely, that men would more freqnently attend the drill exercise and the parades. He wished that they could arrange their next camp of exercise in Colaba, alongside the R. G. A. so as to be able to do better work than they had done last year. He was sorry to hear Col. Hill Trevor say that the Institute was not taken proper advantage of and hoped that they would attend it more frequently. The General expressed a wish that the men would exercise self-sacrifice and attend pleasures less but devote their leisure to efficiency. They should endeavour to acquire efficiency to such an extent as to be able to serve their country in a manner as to enable it to be more proud of them than it was when they had first come to that part of the world. In modern warfare it was their experience, the General reminded them by giving instances of the incidents during the Egyptian and South African Wars, that the cavalry and the artillery should be as efficient with the rifle as they were in their own department The Artillery Volunteer Corps should be ready to take up the rifle as effectively as firing the gun, whenever called upon to do that part of the work any time. He was very glad to be present that evening to assist their annual prize-giving.

The General then gave away the prizes at the conclusion of which three hearty cheers were given for him which were called out by Lt.-Col. Hon. Hill Trevor, Commanding the B. V. A.

The hall was then cleared of chairs and sofas to commence dancing, which was kept up until 2 o'clock.

THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following is the list of principal prize-winners.

Gatacre Challenge Cup. (Cups or Medals): Won by No. 1 Company. Battery Commander Captain E. T. Lambert. Gun Group Commander. 2nd-Lieutenant P. H. Retallack.

Wheal Challenge Cup and silver medals (for the best Sub-Section at gun drill).—Won by A. Sub-Section No. 1 Company Sergeant A. A. Swann.

Hamilton Shield and silver medals (for the best Sub-Section at squad drill and guard mounting). Won by A. Sub-Section No. 1 Company, Sergeant A. A. Swann.

Gun-Layers' Competition.—1st Corporal W. A. Niven; 2nd, a Bombr. R. S. Jackson and Corpl. W. Mitchell.

Depression Range Takers Competition.—1st Bombr. R. S. Jackson 2nd Bombr. E. A. Sherrin.

Proficiency Examination.—2nd Lieutenant H. G. Allum.

Class Firing prizes (for the highest and second highest score in the annual course per company, 1912-13.—No.1 Company.—1st Bombr, J. W. Hayward ; 2nd, Gunner J. Smith. No. 2 Company.— 1st Sergt A. W. Barker, 2nd Gunner B. Cowton. E.E. Company.—1st, Supper A. Mooney, 2nd, Sapper A. Wilson. Recruits.—1st. Gunner Stevens S. J. 2nd. Gunner Brackstone S. Reservists. —Gunner J. R. Allon.

Inter-Company Competition. Challenge Cup for the best rifle shooting company and medals to the winning(team).—Won by No. 3 Company

Carter Cup. (A challenge cup for the best shootig Sub-Section ; medals to the winning team, and the higest score in each losing team.)—Won by A Sub-Section No. 3 Company.

Match 1Runningm an.—Sap. Wilson, S. M. I. Maber, Gr. Fenner, Gr. Thomson, Gr. Eagles.

Match 2—Gr. Thomson, Sap Mooney, Br. Geldart, Sgt Forbes, Gr Orchard.

Match 3. Falling Plates—Gr. Eagles Lund and Blockley's prize, Sergt Banks Cutler Palmer and Co. Copl. Hatton, Sapr. Mooney, Sapr. Wilson.

Match 4—Challenge Championship Cup presented by O. C. Miniature held by winner, C. S. M. I. Siggers Cup, Sergt Clyne, Gr. House, Corpl Chard, Corpl Hainsworth, Serrgt Forbes.

Match 5.—The Governor's Cup. Presented by Lord Sydenham—Sergt Clyne, Sergt Forbes, Gr. Clerk, Br Geldart, Gr. Thomson.

Match 6.—Gr T Mooney, Thacker and Co's prize : Br. Hayward, Gr. Clerk, Corpl. Chard, Copl Mooney.

Match 7 all comers.—Sergt Cooke, G. I. P., Gr. Huse B. V. A., Sergt. Barker, B. V. A., Sergt. Allcock G. I. P., Copl, Lillywhite G. I. P., Gr. T. Mooney B. V. A., C. Segt. Crisp G. I. P., S. M. I. Maber B. V. A., Cr. Sgt. Gidney B. V. R.

Match 8—Gr. Clerk, R. S. Smith and Co's Prize. Gr.T. Mooney Dunnet and Co's Prize, Copl. Chard, Sgt. Forbes, C. S. M. I. Maber.

Match 9—Br. Hayward, Leach and Webborny's Prize, C. S. M. I. Siggers, Thomson and Taylor's prize, Corpl. Chard, Gr. House, S. N. Pittman.

Aggregate medals C. S.M. I. Siggers Sgt. Clyne.

Tyro's Prize—Br. Reid

Range Prizes—200 yds. S. M. I. Siggers, 500 yds. Gr. House, 600 yds. S. M. I. Siggers, 800 yds. S. M. I. Maber, 900 yds, Sgt. Clyne, 1,000 yds. Sgt. Clyne, 300 yds. Br. Hayward, 600 yds. Sgt. Clyne, 400 yds. Sap. W. Mooney, 700 yds. Br. Hayward

KOREAN CONSPIRACY TRIAL

TALE OF TERRIBLE TORTURES.

Judgment in the appeal brought by the prisoners convicted of conspiracy against the life of Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea, was delivered on March 20, state a telegram in the "Times." Baron In-Chi-ko, ex-President of the Privy Council and president of the Y.M.C.A. in Korea and five other alleged leaders of the plot, who were sentenced at the first trial to ten years' imprisonment, have had their sentences reduced to six years. A seventh prisoner received a sentence of five years, and all the other appellants were acquitted.

THE CHRISTIAN "CONSPIRACY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the Japanese Government will not permit the acquittal on appeal of all but seven of the 105 Korean Christians convicted of conspiring to murder the Governor-General to end the case. The facts revealed during the retrial open up a wider issue. The facts speak for themselves. The "Gendarmeric" in Northern Korea became convinced that the Christians there were plotting to over-throw the Government and were receiving the assistance of white missionaries. Spies reported that Christians were urged to be soldiers (soldiers of the Cross), that they were taught how by their faith weak things could overthrow mighty ; that they talked of being "strong in the Lord," and so on.

Discovering such damning evidence of treasonable intent, the police began to elaborate details. The travelling pastors of the Churches were really travelling agents of revolution ; the local mutual improvement societies were "independence" groups ; arms were being extensively and secretly imported under missionary protection. When a party of Christian student and missionary went to a railway station—at the request of the authorities—to bow and shout "Banzai" as the Governor-General passed through, their real intention was to Llay him. The whole thing fitted together like a Chinese puzzle.

The police made wholesale arrests of leading Christians, pastors, students, te chers, and business men, and of a few who were not Christians. It was not deemed politic to seize missionaries, although their houses and grounds were searched. No stores of weapon could be found and no tangible proofs of treason. Proof must be found. So the prisoners were tortured until they said "Yes" to what was wanted.

Some prisoner were obstinate. One man died before a confession could be wrung out of him ; another was released in such a state that he died immediately afterwards; some stood out for a fortnight or more. But in the end the police secured the statements they desired.

Then the prisoners were brought to trial The one proof against them was their own confessions. On the first opportunity in open Court all—with one exception—denied these confessions, and told how they had been tortured out of them. Their protests received summary treatment. "You say that you made a false confession. You charge yourself with lying. How then can you ask us to believe you now?" This was the judicial attitude. After a trial that was a scandal 105 men were convicted and were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

By this time Europe and America were interested. You, Sir, were good enough to permit me to make a protest and appeal through the columns of "The Times" in the early days of the trial. An appeal was allowed the rehearing commanced in November and has just concluded, with the result told at the beginning of his letter. The conduct of the appeal was, I am glad to be able to state, everything that could be desired. Judge Suzuki treated the prisoners gently, gave them a fair hearing drew out their evidence by skilled questions, and heard their case fully.

The retrial really centred around the torture charges. Were the confessions of the prisoners genvine or were they obtained by torture ? If genuine' their punishment was not a whit too severe. If otherwise—

The descriptions of torture given by the prisoners were very detailed, and were not shaken by cross examination. Apart from severe beating, the favourite persuasive seems to have been stringing up by the thumbs. One prisoner told how he was hung up, his arms and legs being stretched apart as far as possible. He was then tickled. This sounds Gilbertian ! But the tickling produced violent contractions of the stretched body, racking it all over. One christian pastor refusing to confess, an iron rod was passed through his bound fingers, and his bones were then twisted until he gave in. A new form of torture, to me, was to cover the head with soft paper and to pour water until the paper gradually moulded itself over the nostrils and mouth' almost suffocating the man. While this was proceeding the prisoner was being beaten.

As the victims writhed the police examiners taunted them. "Where is your Jesus now ?" they asked. A pastor called on God to help him "Your God has no power to help you. I am God, I can kill you," the cross-examiner shouted back.

Take the case of Kang Pong-oo.

"In explanation of his confessions he said he had been tortured ; he was hung up naked and beaten with a bamboo and a leather whip. In cell No. 12 he could hear the bitter soliloquics of the next man, who complained that he had been tortured, his voice growing fainter till he died. Prisoner feared that he might be killed too, and next time they hung him up he made a sign of assent, being unable to speak. They told him that . . . if he did not confess he would be tortored to death. He remembered the man who had died in the next cell, so he said 'Yes' to all their questions."—"Japan Chronicle report.

Prisoner after prisoner related stories very similar. Many of the most vivid details cannot be reprodnced in a journal intended for general reading.

Does any responsible Japanese imagine that the permanent pacification of a country can be obtained by such methods ? These Koreans were not rebels. They were among the most peaceful, law-abiding, and industrious of their countrymen. Properly treated they and their fellows would soon give their loyalty and affection to their Japanese rulers. It is not enough to heap up material benefits on a land, to make roads, lay railways, and build harbours. Justice, freedom from oppression, and peace come first. Japan showed, by the changed methods in the appeal trial of the conspirators, that she could do her best to right a wrong. Will not her rulers do the same in the wider field of Korean administration ?

I am, etc.
F. A. McKENZIE.
73, Clement's Inn, W. C., Easter.,

LIMBS COVERED WITH ERUPTION

Could Not Rest Night or Day. Itching and Burning Sores. Scratched until Blood Came. Gave Cuticura Soap and Ointment a Trial, and Is Now Quite Cured.

"My legs and arms were covered with large sores and I could not rest night or day for irritation. My trouble began with white spots and spread to a rash with itching and burning sores. It would spread up my arms and legs and was unbearable, and then it would leave me the same as if I had been burned. I could not endure anything on my arms. I suffered for over a year. The irritation was so bad that I scratched until blood came.

"I had the services of a doctor and was none the better. He said I might have to go to the infirmary, but I thought before I would go there, I would give the Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. I am quite cured now and wish I had tried them sooner, and saved doctors' expenses. I can recommend Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment to anyone who has skin trouble, for they completely cured me of eczema." (Signed) Mrs. Mutch, Old Moss, Cight, Fyvie, Aberdeen, N. B., July 14, 1911.

HOW TO TREAT PIMPLES.

To treat disfiguring pimples and blackheads gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment on the end of the finger, but do not rub; wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India but a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book will be sent post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, Charterhouse Sq., London.

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EXCISE IN BOMBAY.

DECREASE IN HEAVY DRINKING DISTRICTS.

A Government resolution on the administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1911-12 states :—

The year under report was one of scarcity and high prices and of a widely extended enhancement of still-head duty rates, and a decrease in the consumption of country spirit was to be expected. That it was not larger than actually occurred is attributed to the fact that the labour market was active and wages continued to rule high. Large works were in progress in several Deccan districts, while extensive employment for labour was provided in some areas by the grass operations undertaken to relieve the scarcity of fodder in Gujarat, and in the Southern Maratha Country in connection with the cotton harvest. The only districts in which there was a marked increase in consumption were Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur, and in the first two of these district part of the increase is attributed to a severe visitation of plague, while Bijapur was fortunate in having a good harvest over a considerable area. In spite of counter-balancing causes the consumption of spirit in the Presidency proper fell by 60,938 proof gallons. The decrease occurred in all districts of Gujarat except Kaira, in Bombay City and in all Konkan districts except Kanara. In the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country consumption was higher than in the previous year everywhere except in East Khandesh, but in most districts the rise was very slight. It is satisfactory to observe that the heavy drinking districts of Surat and Thana (though they were not seriously affected by the scarcity) show a very substantial decrease, and that in spite of a large influx people on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to Bombay, the amount of country spirit consumed in the City fell by 51,653 proof gallons or 10 per cent. The figures for the large towns where most of the dinking place follow much the same lines as the districts in which they are situated. There is a decrease in all the cities of Gujarat and the Konkan except Bandra, and an increase only in some of the towns in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, namely, Belgaum Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Bhusaval. In Sind the total consumption rise by 9,688 gallons of 10 deg U.P. and 40 deg U. P. spirit. Karachi shows a slight decrease, but it is more than made up by increases in Hyderabad town and district. Elsewhere there was little change. The explanation suggested of the increase in Hyderabad that it is due to the reduction in the strength of liquor supplied, has no more rational basis than the explanation given with regard to the increased consumption of foreign liquor that the country liquor now supplied is not up to the former, standard and is being ousted by foreign liquor. The cause must be sought for in the increased prosperity of the town.

The number of country spirit shops in Sind was unchanged, but in the Presidency proper there was a further reduction, 34 shops having been struck off. The reduction of nine in the City of Bombay was carried out on the recommendation of the Advisory Committees and in conjunction with the further measure recommended by them, of later opening and earlier closing hours, is believed to have been largely responsible for the decrease of 10 per cent. in the recorded consumption in the City Advisory Committees have now been constituted for rural areas where the incidence of consumption is large, and it has been an instruction to them to aim at a reduction of the number of shops to not more than one per 6,000 of population. Government are confident that considerable benefit will result from their operations. Following the increased consumption observed in the previous year the still-head duties during the year under report were substantially raised over a great part of the Presidency and in Sind. Besides imposing a check on the consumption of spirit, the measure has resulted in increased revenue of nearly 11 lakhs in the Presidency proper in spite of the reduction in the amount of liquor consumed and of over 2 1-4 lakhs in Sind.

Government will observe will interest the experiment that is being made in the Presidency proper of restricting sales in certain shops to liquor of 60° deg U.P. strength only. As country liquor is ordinarily drunk neat, the lower the strength which consumers can be induced to favour, the greater is the advance towards that sobriety and temperance which it is the policy of Government to promote. The tendency hitherto has been for the stronger liquor to supplant the weaker and this tendency has no doubt gained strength from the fact that under present arrangements the licensee's profit is greater on sales of 25° deg U.P. than of 60° deg U.P. spirit. The profit per gallon sold depends on the supply price, the duty and the selling price ; speaking generally each item is double for 25° deg U.P. what it is for 60° deg U.P.; but the cost of tranport and other incidental expenses are as heavy for 60 deg U. P. as they are for 25 deg U. P. For weaker spirit, therefore, the margin of profit is very much smaller. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari should consider whether a more effective method of discouraging the sale of the stronger liquor would be to tax it at a rate more than double of the rate imposed on the weaker spirit while maintaining the supply price and the maximum selling price of spirit 60deg. U. P. at one-half of the prices for 25deg U. P.

In the total amount of license-fees collected there was little variation either in the Presidency proper or in Sind. The fixed fee system is now in force everywhere and the report under consideration indicates that it is securing the object for which it was devised, which was to discourage licenseers from adopting illicit practices in order to push the sale of their liquor.

The revenue from toddy has increased by rather more than a lakh and a half. Part of this is due to higher receipts under tree-tax on account of trees tapped for distillation purposes. But the greater part is due to the continued operation of the policy of granting freely licenses for domestic consumption and for tree-foot booths. Domestic consumption licenses increased by 8,467, but of this number 6,526 is due to the regulation for the first time of tree tapping in the Panch Mahals Excluding these the increase is of 1,941, which occurred in the Surat District. In Surat, Thana and Ratnagiri 328 additional licenses for tree foot booths were issued while the total number of today shops in the Presidency was reduced by 41. It is not possible to say whether the extended grant of licenses for domestic consumption and broths has been one of the factors in the reduction that has occurred in the consumption of country spirit in the districts of Surat, Thana and Ratnagiri.

Foreign liquor has not followed the same course as country spirit. Though the consumption of beer and other fermented liquor the City of Bombay is mainly responsible, the other variations that may be noted being an increase of 750 gallons Spirit and decreases of 1,000 gallons spirit in Poona and 700 gallons spirit in Ahmednagar. A further reduction was made in the number of foreign liquor shops, thirteen being closed, six in Bombay, City and seven in the mofussil. Sind shows an increase under fermented liquor due to the inclusion for the first time of liquor drunk in 'Military canteens. Under the head of spirit a marked decline in Karachi was more than counterbalanced by a rise in Hyderabad and a marked rise in Sukkur which has not been explained.

CONSUMPTION OF DRUGS.

The duty on ganja was raised by Re. 1 and on charas by Rs. 4 throughout the Presidency with the result that the consumption of the more deleterious drug, charas, fell of everywhere except in Hyderabad, Sind, where it increased by 396 seers. In the Presidency proper the decrease under charas came to 1,284 seers, In future the sale of this drugs will be prohibited except in Sind and in a few towns in the Presidency. Under ganja and bhango there was no market variation in the Presidency proper, but in Sind consumption fell of except in Hyderabad, the decrease under bhang being due apparently to increased smuggling of illicit bhange, a traffic which it is exceedingly difficult to prevent.

Bombay City, Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar districts were chiefly responsible for a decrease of 2,277 lbs. that occurred in the consumption of opium. In Sind the variations were insignificant. One of the causes contributing to the decrease in Bombay is said to be the growing popularity of cocaine on account of the closing of opium smoking dens.

The number of offences against the Abkari Law increased by 1,171 in the Presidency proper. This was due almost entirely to cocaine cases in Bombay which were 100 per cent more numerous than in the previous year. The Abkari Act has now been amended so as to enable offenders to be more severely dealt with. The Excise staff have been vigilant but they are faced by great difficulties. There is no evidence as yet that the change in the law has put a check on the operations of the illicit importers the cocaine habit appears to be extending, and unless concerted measures are taken to cut off the supply of the drug at its source in Europe it is not possible for a preventive staff in Bombay to do more than put from time time a temporary check on the nefarious traffic. This is a factor which has to be taken into account in considering what restrictions can safely be put on the sale of liquor opium and other intoxicating drugs Government are glad to observe that there is no evidence as yet that the cocaine habit has taken root in Karachi though a large seizure of the drug was made at that port during the year.

Having regard to be small number of cases in which licensee's were dealt with for permitting drunkenness on their premises when compared with the total number of cases of drunkenness recorded, it seems not improbable that closer supervision over what goes on the licensed premises is required. The Governor in Council desires that greater attention should be paid to this point by the Excise staff.

The total Excise revenue rose from Rs. 1,8985,057 to Rs. 2,03,07,734, giving an increase of Rs 13,22677, to which the Presidency proper contributed Rs. 10,93, 444, Sind Rs, 2,22111 and Aden Rs. 7122. As has been shown above, the increase is not in any way due to increased consumption of liquor or opium or intoxicating drugs, but entirely to higher rates of taxation. With regard to the Presidency proper the Commissioner states the rate of increase of revenue and consumption in the last five years, but in dealing with increase in consumption he has lumped country spirit, toddy and foreign spirit together. Such a comparison is of no value. It is useless combining the consumption of country spirit, which can be accurately ascertained, with that of toddy which cannot, and with that of foreign liquor, which is a small fraction of the whole. Comparing the consumption of country spirit for 1906-07 and 1911-12, the following are the figures :—Consumption in proof gallons. 1906-7, 2,539,545.; 1911-12, 2,554,588; showing an increase of reveure of 39·9 per cent. and a fall in consumption per head of 3 dram.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th April, 1913.

117. Gun-Practice No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Malabar Battery at 4 30 p.m sharp on 19th instant, and carry out Practice from the 10 inch H. P. Guns.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters at early as possible.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th April, 1913.

254. Parade—The Machine Gun Section of "A" Company will parade at Head Quarters on Wednesday the 16th instant at 7 a.m Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt., Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PRIOR, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th April 1913.

In accordance with Brigade Order No. 104 dated 9th April 1913—The undermentioned N. C. Officers passed an Examination in Proficiency Certificates, at Bombay on the 31st March 1913 :—

Sergeant F. C. Annosley.
" A. Kirke Smith.
Corporal Reginald Ellis.

2. There will be riding School daily for prospective Recruits of the current season from 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

which would allow foreign orders to be completed, and our own arrears made good, would, in the eyes of our candid critics, be worth a good deal to our astute First Lord. As it is, Mr. Churchill has promised that should any change in the position render it possible to spend more money this year, he will not hesitate to bring forward supplementary estimates. Practically, therefore, he admits that we are behindhand with programmes, which, already calculated out to a nicety, leave no margin for the unexpected, which has happened. The announcement of the intention of the Admiralty to form the gift ships of the Dominions into an Imperial squadron to be based on Gibraltar, and to be available as additional strength for the security of the Empire to be used wherever that additional strength may be required at the moment, will be without doubt well received throughout the Empire. This is working out in detail the expressed wish of the donors, and the statement already made by the First Lord in reply to those who wished to see the British taxpayer relieved at the expense of the Dominions. The Imperial Squadron is to be over and above the 60 per cent. superiority in first class ships over the next strongest Naval Power, and Gibraltar is a very suitable base, as things stand at present, having regard to the trade-routes connecting the Dominions and the mother country.

HYDRO-AEROPLANES.

The Admiralty seem to realise to a fuller extent than the War Office, the necessity for the creation of an efficient air service. The provision for hydro-aeroplanes without being extravagant promises to be sufficient, and is perhaps as much as could be repeated within the year. As regards airships, Mr. Churchill was not very definite except as regards what had been ordered for experimental purposes, though he indicated an intention to build up an efficient service of airships, including those of the rigid type. If he is correctly reported and was not using the term loosely to include the semi-rigids of Parseval and Astro-Torres types, his words would point to the introduction of something of the Zeppelin class for coast defence, and extended reconnaissance, combined with offensive action, which would indicate a very considerable advance on any aerial programme yet officially mentioned. But the creation of such a fleet will take time whether it be composed of rigid or semi-rigid types, and will involve an expenditure, towards which the small allotment for air service in the estimates would not go any way after allowing for the cost of the hydroplanes to which specific reference was made. Mr. Churchill did not say much, but what he did say showed a better grasp of the subject and the necessities of the service than was displayed in the superlative optimism of the Secretary of State for War. But the fact still remains, that the First Lord is apt to be chary of translating his words into action, and it is, therefore, necessary to take all he says with reservations. The point that stands out clearly from his distinctly clever ovation is that we are behindhand with our shipbuilding programme, and there is no prospect of regaining ground this year, though there is every chance of losing more. For this the only consolation Mr. Churchill could offer was that Super-Dreadnoughts are stronger than Dreadnoughts, and, therefore, we had a great reserve of power over and above numerical superiority : not a very convincing argument even to the man in the street, and an insult to service intelligence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE AND FOOTBALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should just like to say a few words in regard to the conduct of the Civil Police at the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament I was present on Saturday night and had to leave because I could not see half the game. I think the police should try to do a little duty instead of going there for the sole purpose of witnessing the match. Last night, instead of the police keeping the crowd back they advanced right up to the canvas which goes round the ground and this being in the centre of the stand, it obstructed the view of half the spectators on the stand on the University side. This is not the only place where the police take up the best point of view. The same thing occurs in every place of amusement in Bombay. The people who pay have to take a back seat while the Civil and Military Police take the best places. I hope you will find room in your paper and see if the authorities cannot arrange things so that an occurrence of this kind will not happen again.—Yours, etc.

A SPECTATOR.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

The Administration report of the Central Provinces says : As the 4,000 recruiting agents of all classes employed in the Provinces only succeeded in recruiting slightly more than one coolie per head, it is clear that the Provinces are no longer a happy hunting-ground for the recruiter. It is no longer true that the Central Provinces labourer is unwilling to move until starved into activity. Statistics show that he is ready to go considerable distances for work if it is made worth his while, but he has now a strong market for his services at home, and foreign markets, if they wish to compete successfully, must necessarily raise their wages and increase their attractions.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexi is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

AN INTERESTING SIGHT.

The total eclipse of the moon which took place on the night of Saturday, March 22, was observed under favourable conditions at Adelaide, and was a most impressive sight. It was thought by many to be the finest example of a lunar eclipse which has been seen here during the last quarter of a century or more. At times during totality the place of the moon in the sky could not be distinguished, the wisps of thin cirrus cloud, which drifted over it, being sufficient entirely to obscure the feeble reddish crescent still remaining. At the time of greatest lunar darkness, when the sky in the vicinity was quite free from cloud, only a small segment was visible dimly illuminated with a copper-red light. Not since 1884, (October), has there been so dark an eclipse of our satellite. On Saturday evening, the moon rose behind a bank of cloud, and when it first appeared in a clear space of sky, it was already within the penumbral shade of the earth, which it had entered at 6.46 p.m. Owing to the strong illumination of the moon's surface, however, the delicate penumbra was not generally detected till about 7.15 p.m., nearly half an hour before the first contact with the shadow. The edge of the shadow which was well defined with a small telescope or pair of opera glasses, was first seen on the eastern edge of the moon at 7.41 p.m, between the mountain crater, Aristarchus (the brightest spot on the moon), and the dark wall-surrounded plain, Grimaldi, i.e., at a point 110 deg. from the north pole of the moon round by east. By 7.57 p.m., the edge of the shadow was over. Aristarchus. At 8.4 p.m., it had reached the well-known craters, Copernicus and Tycho. Travelling at the rate of 2,000 miles an hour across the surface of the moon, the shadow quickly spread over till it reached the eastern side of the sea of serenity at 8.19 p.m. Up till this time the colour of the shadow was in appearance a deep slate grey, but a tinge of reddish or copper colour was now noticed on the southern portion. A quarter of an hour later the eclipse was total. Stars which till then had been invisible now shone out in a black sky. The rapid waning of the moon and the change from light to darkness produced a sense of the sublimity of the great event which was taking place in the heavens. Even some of the lower animals seemed to realise that something out of the ordinary was happening, and gave evidence of their distress. The earlier stage of totality was notable for the degree of darkness. Towards the end of the total phase, the moon shone with a lustre resembling in a minor degree that of a golden red moonrise. The darkness was at its height at about 9-10 p.m., nearly 20 minutes before the middle of totality. The greater density of the western side of the earth's shadow whould appear to indicate an extensive cloud, area in a belt of our atmosphere 45 deg. round the globe westward from Adelaide, i.e., in the Indian Ocean, where the sun was setting at the time, and through which its rays penetrated with difficulty, and at the same time to a clearer and more transparent atmosphere along the bounding line of sunrise from North to South Pole across the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America.

In this connection it may be noted that while the eclipse was at its height at Adelaide, it was midday in England, the sun being vertically overhead at the equator on a meridian passing through the east coast of England. The moon, on the other hand, was vertically overhead at the equator in the Pacific Ocean to the north-east of Samoa, where it was midnight, so that to an observer stationed on the moon, the earth would appear as a dark disc projected against the sun, and totally eclipsing it, the above-mentioned point (terrestrial midnight), being in the centre and the periphery of the disc being a great circle passing from our North Pole through Asia, India, and the Indian Ocean, to the South Pole, thence back to the Arctic region around the Pacific Ocean, skirting the western shores of America. It is the state of transparency or of opacity due to storms and clouds on the periphery of the earth, as seen from the moon, which causes the varying shades of colour due to refracted light at the different eclipses.

About 9.24 p.m. at Adelaide, more light of a rich copper colour appeared in the south-east quadrant of the moon, spreading rapidly round to the east. During this time the denser part of the shadow, which appeared in the telescope at the Adelaide Observatory (where the Government Astronomer, Mr. G. F. Dodwell, B. A., watched the eclipse), to be tinged slightly with blue-green, was moving towards the north-west. At 9.29 (middle of totality) the copper-coloured light extended over the southern half of the moon, though a thin veil of cloud at intervals gave it a fitful appearance, occasionally causing an entire obscuration. At 9.40 p.m., the glow had covered three-quarters of the surface, and a quarter of an hour later extended over nearly the whole of the moon, gradually brightening to a golden yellow colour on the eastern side. At 10.6 p.m., the yellow gave place to a beautiful silvery appearance, having a slight, tingle of green, possibly due to contrast. This was noted as coming rapidly in near Aristarchus, and heralded the end of the total phase. At 10.13 p.m. the edge of the shadow was perceived, accompanied by the reappearance of a bright spot of moonlight, which quickly grew to a fine silvery crescent. The coppery hue faded gradually away as the sunlight returned to the moon, and the faint stars near by became invisible again. At 10.20, Aristarchus was clear. Copernicus, Plato, and Tycho came out of the shadow successively at 10.33, 10.34, and 10.41 p.m. Clouds interfered to some extent with further observations, but the passage of the shadow over the eastern edge, of Mare Crisium was noted at 11.5 p.m., and last contact with the shadow at 11.13 p.m., corresponding almost exactly with the predicted time, at a point 267 deg. from the north point round by east. The penumbra was still visible for about 20 minutes after the shadow had disappeared.

During totality the occultation of several stars was observed through the telescope. The times of these phenomena were noted, and the circumstances of the disappearance and reappearance of these stars as the dark body of the moon moved eastward amongst them were carrefully observed, with a view to detecting any signs of a lunar atmosphere. Some of these disappearances were quite sudden; in other cases there were apparent slight retardations, such as might have been due possibly to refraction by a tenuous atmosphere in some of the lunar valleys.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 13th April, to 6 a.m. on the 14th April :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	34	37
Total mortality for to-day		133
From all causes		

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AERIAL ARMAMENTS.

THE GERMAN MENACE—IN FRANCE.

Germany has the ambition to possess an army one third more numerous than that of France, Since her population is over sixty-five million, souls, and that of France only forty million, there can be but little doubt of her being able to bring up the numerical strength of her military and naval forces to the proportion indicated. It is needless to insist on the emotion that project has created in the French Republic, nor on the suggestion that to restore the balance of power between the two rival Continental Powers, in will be necessary to re-enanct the three years' military service. The German Chancellor's announcement that he accepts the ten to sixteen proportion of naval units compared with those of Great Britain has been received with expressions of satisfaction in certain quarters, though scepticism prevails in others. Without impugning the sincerity of the German Chancellor's assurances, it is nevertheless permissible to inquire whether the alleged intention to abandon for the time being the project of creating a fleet equal in every respect to that of Great Britain cannot be accounted for by the creation of a German aerial fleet of dreadnoughts, which is at the present moment unrivalled, and which could, in the case of hostilities, render signal service in a naval engagement in the North Sea, or English Channel, and be utilised for attack on ports, arsenals, &c. The Germans may be indeed justified in calculating that the proportion of ten to sixteen naval units is compensated for to a considerable extent by the aerial fleet that they have already created, and which is being increased with extraordinary rapidity both in the number of its units and in their power. The dirigibles Great Britain could, in the case of war, at the present time oppose to the German dreadnoughts of the air may be qualified as a "quantite negligeable," and those in the hand of her friend France are far from possessing the same fighting qualities as the German aerial vessels.

THE GERMAN DIRIGIBLES—WHAT THEY CAN DO.

Quite recently Admiral Von Tirpitz announced in the Reichstag the creation of an immense dirigible shed and hydrogen gas manufactory at Cuxhaven, situated on the mouth of the Elbe. The fact that nine of German dirigible stations, and among them those of Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Hamburg, Kiel, and Cuxhaven, face the sea, so to say, together with the allotment to the German naval department of no less a sum than £800,000 out of the aeronautic budget constitutes a clear proof that the German dreadnoughts of the air are an even greater menace to Great Britain than to France. All the big rigid and semi-rigid German dirigibles can easily perform aerial voyages to England and back, and the new dirigibles already ordered, and to be ordered, will, it is said, carry as much as eight tons of explosives, and travel, at a speed of 54 miles an hour. At sea dirigibles will always be able to escape the fire of the swiftest vessels, as their speed is much higher. They all carry in their car a wireless telegraph apparatus with which they can communicate information concerning the movements and strength of a hostile naval force over a distance of some 200 miles. The scope of action of these aerial vessels is not less than 2000 kilometres, or 1240 miles, and some of them can carry fuel etc., for a much longer voyage.

FRENCH AEROPLANES TO FIGHT GERMANS.

No sacrifice can be too great when the safety of the State is at stake, but it is not only permissible but useful, to examine the respective services which a dreadnought of the air costing £50,000, and those which 35 military avions, each costing £1400, or a total of £49,000 say £50,000, are expected to render. The matter is all the more important; because, entirely apart from the pecuniary question, the loss of a dirigible in war must be more serious than that of even 35 avions. It takes a long time to build a aerial dreadnought, whereas military avions can now be constructed, at least in France, and probably in Germany and England rapidly and in almost unlimited numbers. One dirigible should therefore be able to render at least as much service as 35 avions or be able to perform useful feats beyond the power of aerial craft heavier than air. No one denies the dirigible can make a vastly longer uninterrupted voyage than any aeroplane, and that it possesses in that respect great superiority over the avion. The services it may be able to render by such long voyages, especially over sea, may be invaluable. Consequently it is evident that no naval power, and especially Great Britain that depends on the mastery of the sea for her food-supply can be justfied in neglecting to provide herself with that means of defence. The dirigible is, however, vulnerable both on land and in the air. A couple of hundred men are required to be on the spot whenever it lands after an expedition, to haul it into its shed. If by any mishap it is obliged to come to earth at a place where preparations have not been made and where there is no shed, its position is critical if not hopeless. The dirigible can, however, if all goes well, remain in the air 40 hours, or perhaps yet longer, but the avion can make an uninterrupted aerial voyage of 4 hours. The 35 aeroplanes, representing the dirigible, can therefore with one supply of fuel prolong flight for a total of 140 hours. Moreover, the avion can in case of need come to the ground almost anywhere without suffering damage. In the air the dirigible is vulnerable. Its rigid or semi-rigid cases constitutes an immense target for projectiles, whether fired from the earth below or fired or dropped from hostile aircraft. To be out of range of guns on the ground the dirigible must navigate at an altitude of 1500 or probably 1800 metres (4920 or 5904 feet). It cannot remain at a greater height for any length of time, whereas the avion can fly far above it, ascending and descending at will without diminishing ascensional power, which the dirigible loses each time it descends.

Though the exact nature of the projectiles prepared by the French for use by avions against dirigibles has been kept secret, it is certain that to invent a little bomb which will burst on striking the car ass of a dirigible is not very difficult. In the case of only one of those projectives hitting any part of the carcass the gas contained in it will explode, or, to speak more correctly, burn instantly or comparatively slowly, entailing the complete destruction of the airship and of all on board. The possibility of the crew of the dirigible being able to defend themselves against the attack of avions may be less great than the partisans of the aerial dreadnoughts pretend. Aeroplanes travel at high speed, and can always keep out of the range of the dirigible's guns. Their size renders them a very small target to aim at. They can rise over the airship, in which position the difficulty of taking correct aim is increased, even for the gunners on the platform surmounting the aerial dreadnought's cassas. The fighting avions will be protected against the fire of hostile craft by an armourplated body, and especially by a steel plate extending under the seat of the pilot and passenger as well as under the motor. Apart from the propeller, the vital organs of the machine will be in comparative safety against ordinary guns fired either from the ground or from a dirigible navigating the air below the avion. The canvas wings of the artificial bird may be riddled with shot without the machine being disabled.

Half a dozen avions attacking a dirigible would therefore have a fair chance of victory over their monster foe. However, in the case of all of them being brought to the ground, it is improbable all the brave aviators manning them would be killed, as a skillful pilot can descend with his motor stopped from almost any height and alight with safety on the ground. Moreover, the wrecked avions could be immediately replaced. On the other hand, if the dirigible was wrecked when attacked by even so small a number as six avions (to preserve the budgetary proportion, 35 might be sent against it), all on board—at least ten officers and men—would be doomed to sudden death, and the dirigible, which could not be easily replaced, would be reduced to a heap of ruins.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS OF THE AIR

Each of the already existing big German dreadnoughts of the air can carry between four and five to its crew, fuel, etc., for a cruise of forty or perhaps forty-eight hours. The load is great, but 35 avion, representing it can each carry, with the necessary fuel for a flight of four hours, as much as 300 kilogrammes, or a total of 10,500 kilogrammes, or ten tons. It is true that, if all goes well, the dirigible can in forty-eight hours, at the speed of fifty miles an hour, cover in the air a distance of 2,400 miles. Of course, the distance, measured on the earth, will be greater or smaller according to the strength of the favourable or adverse wind. That estimate is probably not the maximum. In certain cases the capacity to accomplish such a voyage may be of vital importance, especially in maritime warfare.—From "Aerial Armaments: Dirigibles and Aeroplanes," by T. F. Farman, in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April.

NAMES, SHORT AND LONG.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF NOMENCLATURE.

If brevity is the soul of wit, Mr. Ba U., B.A., the eldest son of the Extra-Assistant Commissioner at Bassein, Burma, who has just been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, is surely the wittiest man in London (says the London "Standard"). A survey of the Post Office Directory fails to disclose another inhabitant in the Metropolis who has shown such economy for letters in his name as Mr. U. Mr. U. indeed, probably holds a world's record for surnames.

The record for the longest Christian name is held by Miss Harbertunninnibertunnia Pillow, a sixteen-year-old schoolgirl of Chicago, who informed a magistrate before whom she appeared as a witness last year that she was called Harbertunni for short.

The big cube of paper issued by Kelly as the London Post Office Director is a mine of humour if one has the time and patience to discover it. One immediately recognises on turning over its thousands of pages that there is no immediate fear of our individuality being merged in a welter of Browns, Joneses, and Robinsons. Names possessing an originality which must be a source of constant joy to their owners stare out from every page. True, there is no Mr. Swank; Mr. Stickalorum, and Mr. Monkeynut who once graced its but pages, but seem to have moved beyond the metropolitan area. Nor is there a Cupid, the nearest approach being Cupit, a fish salesman. Curl is there and Napper; Nutt and Nutty, too Papa is a hairdresser, and Pappa a quail importer. Caesar, too, figures, reminiscent of the famous Julius Caesar who flourished at Kensington Oval as one of the great Surrey eleven of 1861, and whose portait still adorns the pavilion of the famous cricket ground. Gamble and Wager give a sporting touch to the tome which apparently contains no designation quite so irritating as that of a Canadian. Mr. Quintus Cumber, whose name appears in the Dominion journals as Mr. Q. Cumber.

The majority of barbers, one notes revel in names that are distinctly of Italian flavour. Amongst the family of ambidextrous conversationalists are Wit, Witty, Wild, and Blank, but Airs, Fair, Beard, Comber, Tow, Dymore. Sprey, Eggers and Tibaldi attend to one's locks or lack of them; Klean, Rush, Risk-Maule, Lappy, Prickett, Sawyer, Skinner, and Chipper are experts with the razor, and Bullimore, we are sure is gently persuasive. Early, Lunch, Pins, Snapper, Bossey, Cross, Dear and Coy, Prue and Pelican, are all barbers. Amongst the dining-room priprietors are Bacon, Beer, Chick, China, Cook, Salmon, Slow, Tatler, Rippin, Tidy, and Whiffen. Milliners favour naturally enough, flowers—Daffodil, Rose, and Violetta being amongst those whose bills are paid by indulgent husbands

NEW WEAPON FOR PARIS POLICE.

The Paris police on Mar. 23 used for the first time asphyxiating revolvers, with which they were armed in order to obviate the necessity of sieges similar to those at Choisy-le-Roi and Nogent, in which the motor bandits Bonnot, Garnier, and Valet were killed. An armed lunatic began firing a revolver in a house in the Rue de la Muette yesterday and kept his friends and the police at bay for over five hours. Finally five detectives, under cover of armoured shields, advanced to the room in which the madman had taken refuge, broke the windows, and fired asphyxiating bullets. When the police entered the room a few minutes later the man was lying on the floor unconscious. He revived at once when he was moved in to the fresh air.

LOSS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE.

The Marine Court of Hamburg on March 26 heard the case of the collision between the German steamer "America" and the British submarine "B2" on Oct. 4, 1912, as the result of which the submarine sank. The verdict of the Court was that the disaster was due to the second officer of the "America," in that he did not see the lights of the submarine soon enough owing to an inadequate look-out, and also did not take greater precaution and pay greater attention after a warning given by the look-out man. The Court found that contributory negligence on the part of the submarine was not proved

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MAIL NOTES.

WOMAN EXPLORER'S MEDAL.

For the first time the Royal Geographical Society's Gill Memorial medal for geographical and archæological exploration has been awarded to a woman Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, daughter of Sir Hugh Bell, and one of the newly-elected women Fellows of the society. The distinction has been conferred chiefly for her work in exploring Syria, Mesopotami, and Turkey-in-Asia, and for her descriptive books and articles.

SIGNALMAN'S STRANGE VISITOR.

A railway signalman at Burton-on-Trent, has had a remarkable visitor. There entered his box quietly a man who was only partially dressed, and who carried a family Bible, a fancy tablecloth, and a walking-stick. He said he had just returned from a reception held by the Chinese Emperor and "other microbes." Asked what he was doing with the Bible, he said, with some heat, that it was not a pineapple. With the help of other railwaymen the signalman persuaded his visitor to go, and he was last seen disappearing over the garden railings of a house not far away.

RECORD MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING.

News has been received officially in Amsterdam from Ambroyna, Dutch New Guinea that the expedition under the leadership of Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston, a member of the Alpine Club, accompanied by Lieutenant Van de Water of the Dutch Army, has succeeded in reaching the top of Carteaast, the highest summit of the snow mountains in Dutch New Guinea. The height of this mountain has been estimated at between 17,000ft. and 18,000ft. It will be remembered that the expedition started towards the end of last summer and has now accomplished its chief object.

SUDAN MISSION APPEAL.

In view of the Livingstone centenary, an appeal has been issued by a number of religious leaders on behalf of the Sudan United Mission. The appeal points out that "there are still in Africa at least fifty pagan tribes speaking distinct languages, who have no Christian missionary among them, though they live under the rule of European Christian nations." A definite plan is set forth for providing for these tribes, thirty-six mission stations, each consisting of at least four men—a medical man, an ordained man, or educationist, an engineer or farmer, and a reserve man. The estimated cost of each station is given as £1,000 a year.

NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

On the last day of March, London entered into possession of another electric railway. This was the East London line, which was opened to traffic in 1869, and runs through the Thames tunnel, which was opened in 1842. The East London Railway runs from Shoreditch to New Cross via Whitechapel and Wapping, and although it is only 5 3-4 miles in length it has the distinction of being leased to as many as six companies, the Brighton, Great Eastern, South-Eastern, Chatham and Dover, Metropolitan, and District. The last-named companies used to operate through services, which they withdrew on electrifying their lines, and it is owing to the great falling-off in traffic resulting from this withdrawal that the East London board decided to electrify their system as well. The same method of electrification has been adopted as is in use on the Metropolitan and District Railways, and current will be supplied from the huge power-house at Lots-road, Chelsea. The new electrical passenger service will be provided by the Metropolitan Railway. The goods traffic will continue to be handled by the Great Eastern Railway's steam locomotives. The cost of the conversion to electric traction, estimated at about £90,000 is being borne by the Great Eastern Railway.

ALL LOOKING ALIKE.

Mr. Dan Crawford, who has returned after twenty-three years' missionary work in Central Africa, finds a great change in the dress of Londoners. "In the old days," he said "I could distinguish between the different sections of society by the clothes they wore. I could tell at once the mistress, her housemaid, her cook, and her scullery-maid. If all these were seated together in an omnibous to-day, I could not distinguish between them. I find that all are hobble-skirted, all wear the same designs in hats, and all the same show of jewellery. Perhaps, if one looked carefully into material or the quality of the jewels, one might notice a difference, but otherwise they appear to be exactly the same. This applies as well to the modern yound man—the shop assistant, the clerk, the office boy, and the young peer. Twenty years ago the clerk could easily be recognised by his modest and sober attire. The office boy was distinct with his abnormally high collar, which adds a touch of polish to his rather shabby clothes. I do not know if this is the result of a tendency on the part of tailors to standardise the clothes, or of a reduction in prices, or of their being more money to spend among young men of the middle and lower classes."

NEW FRENCH GUNS.

According to General Jourdy, the French War Office has decided, as soon as the necessary credits are voted, to replace the existing heavy quick firing artillery with a 105mm. gun throwing a 38lb. shell over eight miles. The new gun will be light and mobile, and will be very effective against armoured defence works. The French army authorities are also experimenting with a new howitzer of the same calibre as the heavy artillery. It is expected to be valuable for searching valleys and undulating ground inaccessible to the shrapnel fire of the 75mm. gun. It has been decided to improve the 75mm. gun by making it lighter and extending its range horizontally and vertically, so as to render its fire specially effective against aeroplanes. General Jourdy describes in the "Gil Blas" how the army came to possess the wonderful 75mm. quick-firing gun which placed the French, in regard to artillery far ahead of all other European Powers. It was the invention of General Deloye, who in July, 1897, armed a battery with the new weapon. In order to safeguard the secret of its superiority, the official trials were carried out in a remote corner of Britanny, while another series of experiments, designed to mislead the spies of foreign Governments, were taking place at the Camp of Auvours.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

Quite one of the most wonderful of our wonderful old men is Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace. The veteran scientist, who shares with Darwin, the honour of discovering the principle of natural selection, has already passed his ninetieth birthday, and at an age when most men would be enjoying a well-earned repose, he has just written a new book on social problems.

The arrangements for Lord Wolseley's funeral recall the interment of the Duke of Wellington. Although the population of London was so much smaller in 1852, than it is to-day, it was estimated that at least one and-a-half million spectators lined the route of the procession. It is not generally known that the special funeral car, which cost about £11,000, is still preserved in the crypt of St. Paul's.

No more fitting memorial to a dead aviator could be imagined than the model aeroplane recently placed on the grave of the late Mr. Graham Gilmour, in accordance with a wish expressed by him. The idea is so appropriate, that it is somewhat surprising it has not been utilised previously.

Sir John Cockburn's statement that boys who excel at games are also the best scholars, would seem to be borne out by the facts, although it upsets many preconceived notions. It is certainly true that University "blues" have much the best average examination record, and in countries where gymnastics are universally taught, as in Denmark, the best gymnasts are also the best scholars.

It is possible that marine engineering will be revolutionised as the result of a launch which was recently made at Middlesbrough. The vessel concerned is the Tynemount, and it is the first sea-going ship in the world to be electrically propelled. The electricity is generated by two oil-engines. As the vessel is of 2,400 tons burden, it is large enough to ensure that its trial trips will have a really practical value.

The great position of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which Mr. Redmond Barry, owing to ill-health, has resigned, was long filled by members of the English Bar or the English Judiciary; and when, in 1789, an Irishman, John Fitz Gibbon, the Attorney-General for Ireland, was given the position, Lord Thurlow strenuously opposed the appointment on the ground that the office should not be held by an Irishman. And this view so far prevailed that the position did not then nor for more than half a century afterwards come to be regarded as an office to be filled exclusively by Irishmen. When FitzGibbon died in 1802, Sir John Mitford, a famous English Law Officer of the Crown, and then Speaker of the House of Commons, was offered and accepted the post, and was elevated to the peerage as Baron Redesdale. Other English Lord Chancellors of Ireland, included Sir Edmund Sugden, afterwards Lord St. Leonards and Sir John Campbell, who was made Lord Campbell, and was evetually Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of England. Campbell, in crossing the Irish Channel, suffered very severely from seasickness, which led his predecessor, Plunket to ask whether he had thrown up the Seal. Till a few years ago, when the salary of the Irish Lord Chancellor was reduced from £8,000 to £6,000 per annum it was the most highly paid judicial office in the Empire. It is true that the salary of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain is £10,000 per annum, but of that sum £4,000 comes to him in his capacity of Speaker of the House of Lords. The retiring pension of an Irish Lord Chancellor as fixed by statute is £4,000 per annum.

The recollections of the late Lady Dorothy Nevill could hardly be surpassed in point of interest and extent by those of anyone now living. She saw a lady to whom Horace Walpole proposed and she had the pleasure of hearing Tom Moore sing his own poems. Count d'Orsay she remembered as a splendid figure and likewise Lady Blessington, all swathed in scarves and streamers like one suffering from toothache as she drove in the park in her lordly barouche. Dickens, she recalled, too, as a man of somewhat uncertain temperament in society—sometimes glum and dull and at others bubbling over with fun and talk. A good story which the late Lady Dorothy used to tell related to the early railway days when smoking was forbidden. A passenger on the Great Western was transgressing the by-law on the platform of a station in Wiltshire, and continued to do so in spite of a warning from the stationmaster. Thereupon the latter pulled the cigar out of his mouth and threw it away. A few minutes after the Duke of Beaufort's carriage arrived, and the stranger entered and drove off to Badminton. It was Lord Palmerston. Fearful of the consequences, the stationmaster engaged a chase and pair, and followed. Arrived at Badminton, he succeeded in obtaining an interview with Lord Palmerston, to whom he made a most abject apology. "Pam's" reply was characteristic. "Sir, I respected you before, because I thought you were doing your duty like a Briton, but now I see that you are nothing but a snob."

The legendary fate of those who built the Tower of Babel or of the kindred Titans, who attempted to scale the heavens by piling Pelion on Ossa, has no terrors for the modern engineer. Scarcely has the noise of the hammers died away upon the great Woolworth Building, 750ft. high, in Broadway, New York, when we have rumours of a tower of over 1,500ft. in height, which may be erected in the near future to disfigure the beauties of the Rhine, and be a concrete proof of the eminence of modern German engineering skill. It is to the "Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten" that we owe this exciting and alarming news. There is to be held in Leipzig in the coming autumn, an International Building Exhibition, in the scientific section of which are to be shown a series of most daring designs. The chief among these will be the design for the projected "Tour du Rhin."

The proposal is that Prussian engineers should erect a gigantic tower over the Rhine, itself close to Dusseldorf. It will be over 1,500 feet high, and will be built to a certain extent after the same style as the Eiffel Tower. The corresponding semi-circular spans at the base of the tower will form the span of a bridge passing over the Rhine. Two such 300 feet spans will bridge the river. Thus the tower will be "very advantageous considered both from the economic and the æsthetic standpoint." Concerning the æsthetics of the structure, we are less certain than concerning the economics; far from the centre of this bridge will rise the 1,500 feet of tower proper supported at a height of 300 feet by two iron-work supports built upon foundations in the river about 310 feet distant from either side of the bridge. The engineers will avoid the "tangle of diagonals which is so disagreeable a feature of the Eiffel Tower."

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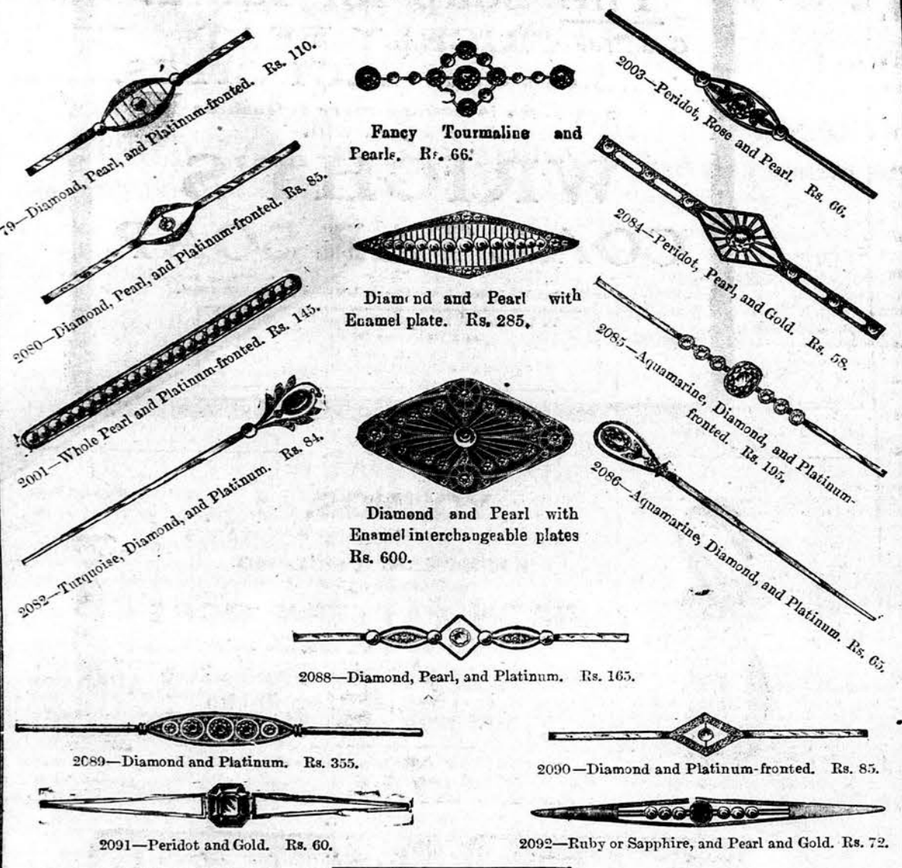
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